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1957

FIRST EDITION

Connecticut Holiday 1957

ord
N CAMERON SWAYZE

es By
MES THURBER

X DREIER

VRENCE LANGNER

JCE CATTON

And Others

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CONNECTICUT
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Division of Industrial Relations
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For many generations, Connecticut's precision metal workers have known the satisfaction of doing a job conscientiously. Led by such industrial pioneers as Samuel Colt and Eli Whitney, Connecticut craftsmen have taken pride in knowing that their products are of the highest quality.

United Aircraft Corporation was founded in Connecticut to take advantage of these traditions. Today, as the largest employer in Connecticut, the corporation gives work to about 60,000 people at facilities in 17 Connecticut communities, shown above. Many millions of dollars go to subcontractors, vendors, and suppliers within the state. In 1956, United Aircraft spent \$25 million on new production and experimental facilities and equipment in Connecticut.

The whole world of aviation, both commercial and military, reflects the outstanding contributions

made by products of United Aircraft Corporation. Pratt & Whitney Aircraft engines power most important modern Air Force, Navy, and commercial aircraft. Hamilton Standard propellers are found on 90% of the world's commercial airliners, and more than 40 types of turbine-powered aircraft are equipped with Hamilton Standard products. Versatile Sikorsky helicopters are earning their way in business and industry, are performing countless vital jobs for the armed forces, and are used on all scheduled passenger helicopter flights in America and Europe.

Today, United Aircraft Corporation is developing new products which may influence the whole future of aviation. In whatever form the future takes . . . new types of aircraft propulsion, modern propellers, turbine-powered aircraft equipment, and advanced helicopters . . . United Aircraft Corporation will be ready to offer continued leadership.

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helicopters

CONNECTICUT HOLIDAY



John Cameron Swayze

the charm of Connecticut

...an introduction to

Connecticut Holiday 1957

Mr. Swayze, TV's popular news commentator and panelist, enjoys a stroll with his family near his home in Greenwich.

The charm of Connecticut, it has always seemed to the Swayzes, traces to many things. It is hard to pinpoint. There are the winding roads rimmed, more often than not, with the rock fences that are almost a trademark. For motorists who like a spin just to see the countryside—and we do—these lanes are an almost irresistible temptation. And a good thing that is, too, for the countryside of the Constitution State rewards with entrancing scenes no matter the season.

There is a catchiness to the place names that date to the early days—Powder Horn Hill, Peaceable Street, even Burying Hill Road has a ring to it. Behind most of them are the little stories that are part of the folklore of a land well and happily lived to for generations.

I like the streams that ramble briskly along their rocky bottoms and the rivers that wind their way between forested banks. And I like the towns and cities that hold out such a variety for the people who dwell in them or for the casual visitor. They are as varied in character, I believe, as any that can be found within the borders of any state in the nation.

One should, I suppose, dwell also on such items as industry, business, transportation and accessibility. But that will be done elsewhere in this volume. This is simply a little love letter to a state which the Swayzes—my wife, Tuffie, and I, our son, JC, Jr., our daughter, Suzanne, and Skip, the farm collie of indeterminate mixtures—all like very much indeed.





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of visitors and residents



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You'll find Sealtest Ice Cream in a wide variety of flavors — and Sealtest Milk, Cream, Cottage Cheese and other high-quality Sealtest Dairy Products in stores everywhere.

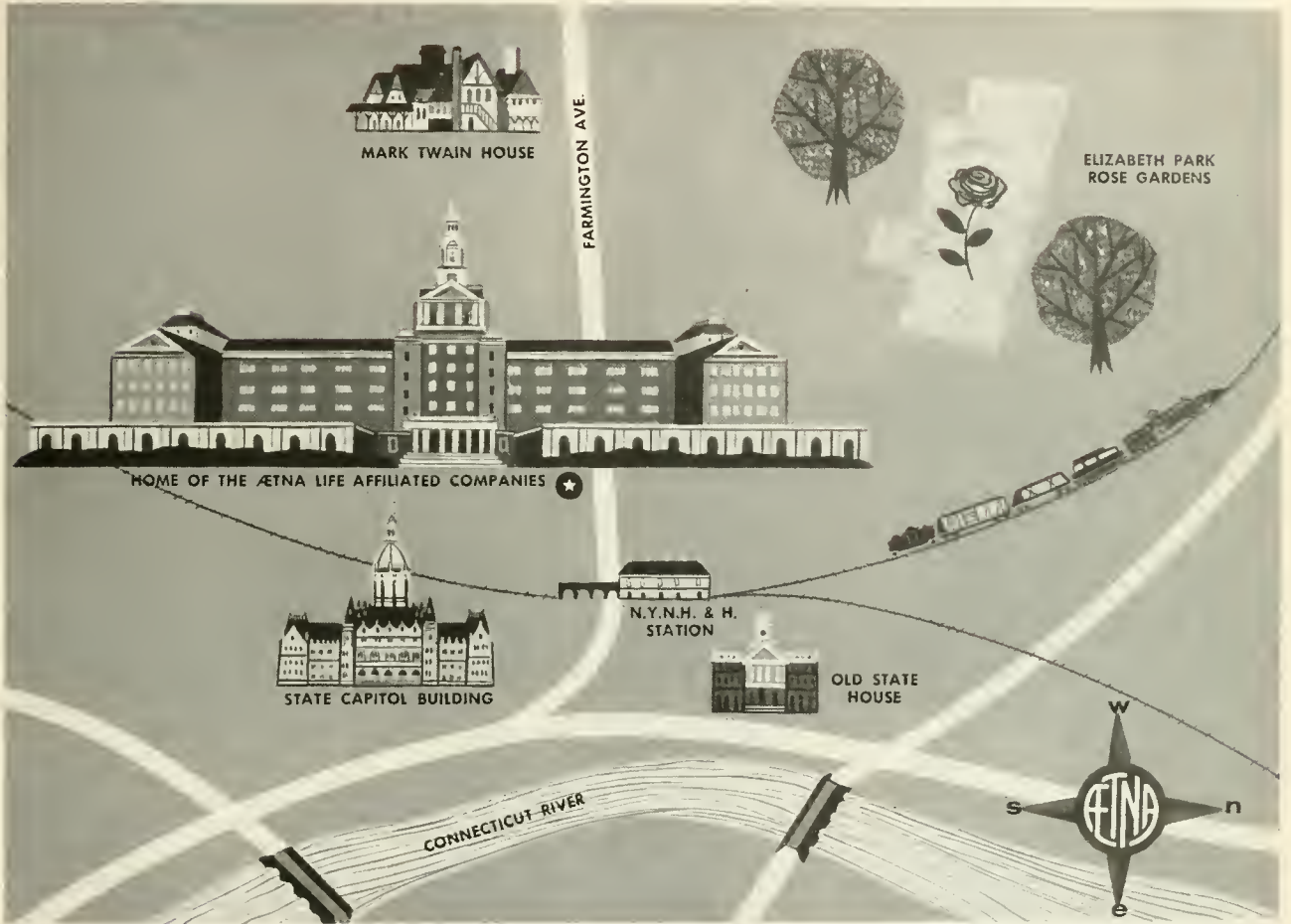
Served in the best hotels and restaurants, too.

NEW HAVEN DAIRY
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HARTFORD

General Ice Cream Division
National Dairy Products Corporation

*Between the mountains of the Berkshires,
and the waters of the Sound —
Stands the largest Colonial building,
the whole world around!*



In almost the exact geographical center of Hartford—the capital city of Connecticut and *insurance* capital of the world—stands the home of the Ætina Life Affiliated Companies, one of the largest multiple-line insurance organizations in existence. Together with the Old State House, the home of Mark Twain, the world-famous rose gardens in Elizabeth Park and other points of interest, the Ætina's home office building is definitely a place to be visited by anyone touring the Nutmeg state.

Designed by James Gamble Rogers, architect of the N. Y. Center and Yale University's Harkness Quadrangle, the Ætina's Home Office building is the world's largest example of American Colonial architecture. Of particular interest is the historic Pine Room located on the eighth

floor. The walls and ceiling of this unique room are reconstructed from the time-mellowed beams and panels of a Colonial home originally built in 1740.

From the beautiful roof garden surrounding the tower, visitors may enjoy a panoramic view of Hartford and the surrounding Connecticut countryside.

As head office for the Companies' nationwide organization, the building contains many other unusual features and a great variety of ingenious machines designed to increase efficiency and maintain top service to both policyholders and Company representatives.

Visitors during office hours are assured a cordial welcome at all times and the services of a friendly, trained guide.

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ALL FORMS OF LIFE, GROUP, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH, CASUALTY, BONDING, FIRE AND MARINE PROTECTION FOR YOU, YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR BUSINESS

See Connecticut First



ABRAHAM RIBICOFF
GOVERNOR



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

May 1, 1957

Mr. Charles Caplin, President
Connecticut Holiday Publishers, Inc.
600 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Caplin:

Welcome Connecticut Holiday!

Your publication should fill a real need. May it become an annual event enjoyed as much by the residents of Connecticut as by the thousands of visitors to this, the Constitution State.

Connecticut has a special charm all its own. Here colonial New England blends with modern industry in an atmosphere of relaxed city and country living.

Each of the four seasons brings a new and delightful beauty to the Connecticut landscape.

I hope that visitors from out of state who vacation in the Connecticut hills or along the seashore will discover through Connecticut Holiday some of the fine features of our State which may convince them to live here year round.

Sincerely,

Abraham Ribicoff
Governor

AR:t



Connecticut Holiday 1957

FIRST EDITION

VOL. I, No. 1

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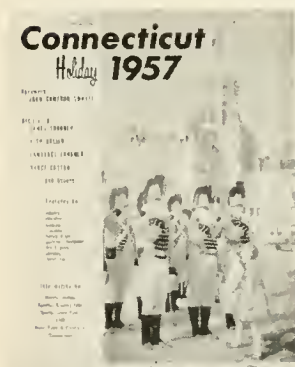


Photo by Edward Saxe Studio

ABOUT THE COVER:
Two very young ladies, Sally Ann Caplin (right) and Elizabeth Brennan, are thrilled at the sight of the colorful Governor's Foot Guard in formation on the Capitol grounds at Hartford. For the story on this historic military unit see page 16.

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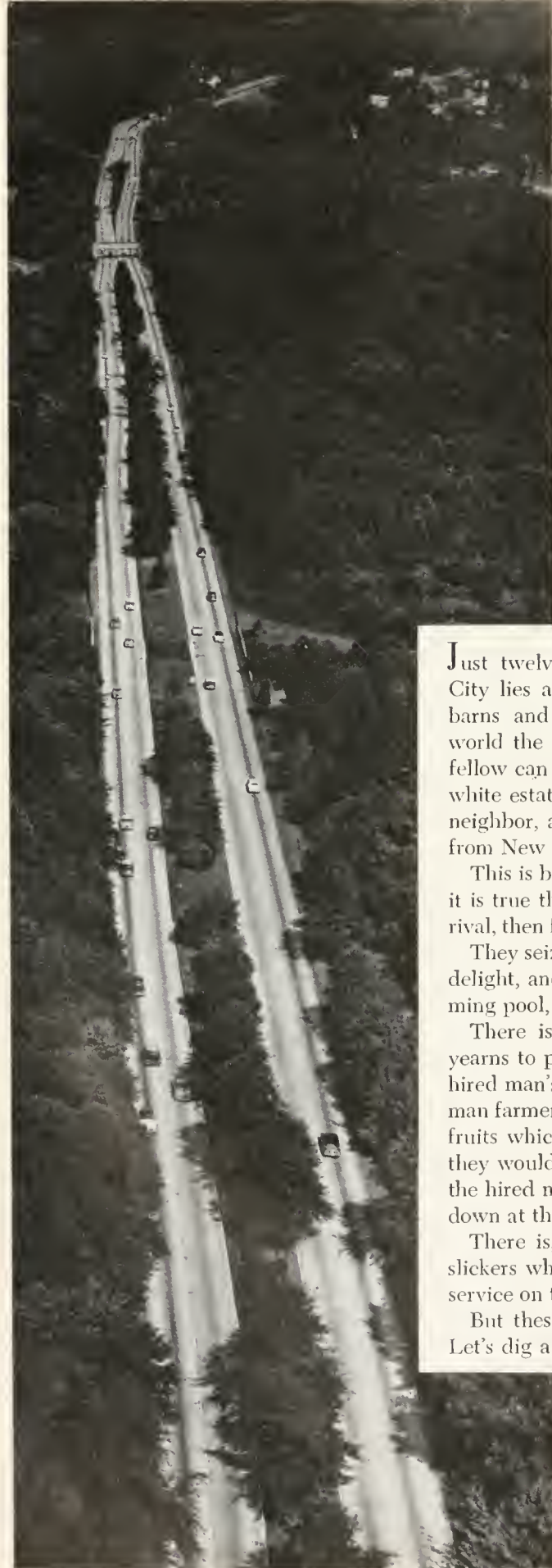
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ALL ROADS LEAD TO CONNECTICUT

by ALEX DREIER

... RADIO'S "MAN ON THE GO" REPORTS
ON CONNECTICUT—A WONDERFUL PLACE
TO GO ...

An aerial photograph showing a multi-lane highway stretching through a wooded area. Several cars are visible on the road, and the surrounding landscape is dense with trees.

Just twelve short but harried miles from bustling New York City lies another world—a world of white farmhouses and red barns and steepled churches and village greens. This is the world the tired city slicker seeks. Connecticut—a place where a fellow can get away from it all and still be able to lean over the white estate fence and discuss the troubles of the world with his neighbor, a fellow New Yorker who also came here to get away from New Yorkers like himself.

This is but one Connecticut, the world of the commuter. And if it is true that there is no more loyal resident than the recent arrival, then former New Yorkers are the most loyal of all.

They seize upon genuine early American architecture with pure delight, and when they've added a rumpus room, a bar, a swimming pool, and a tennis court, they can hardly tell the difference.

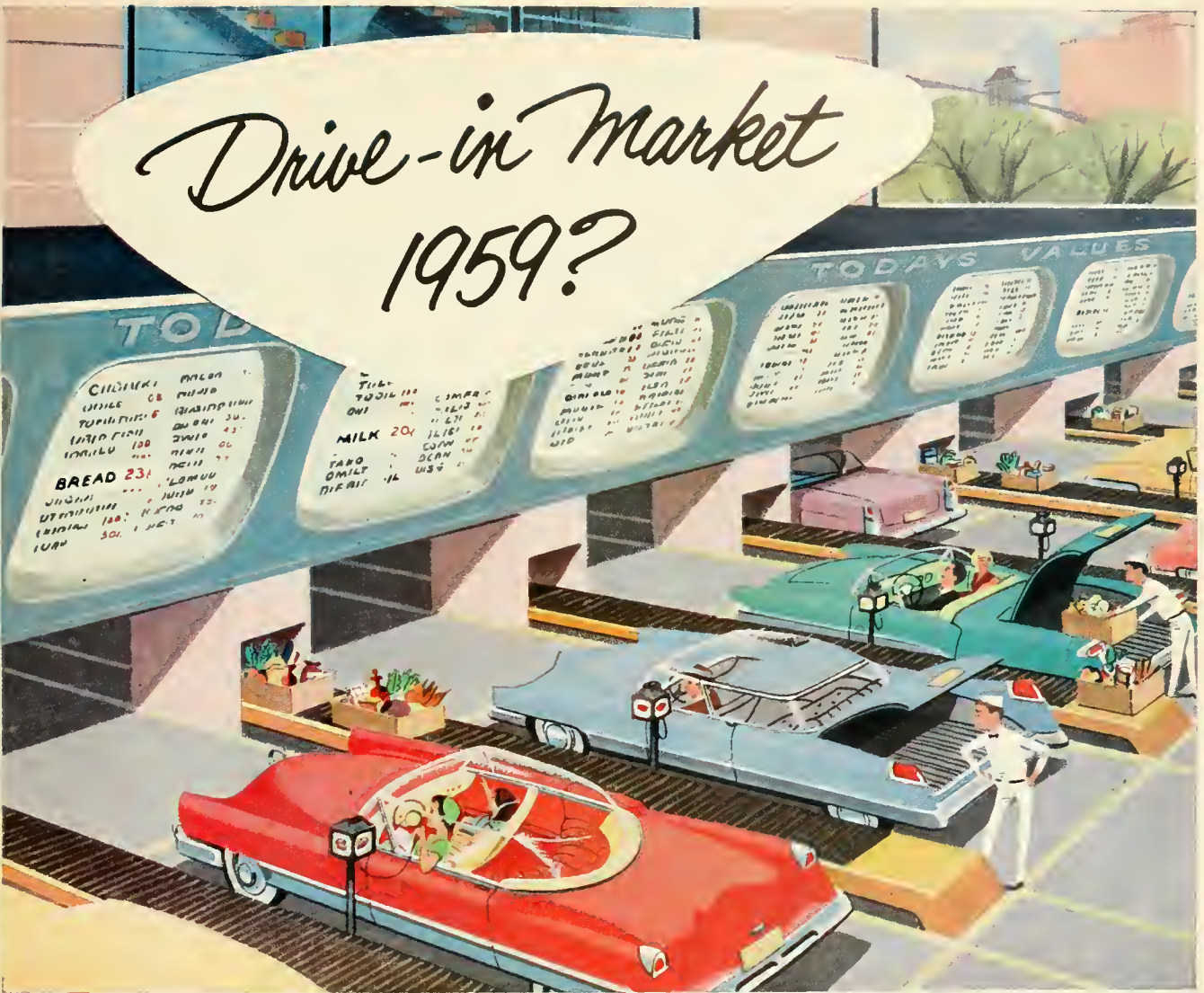
There is, too, the Connecticut of the summer resident. He yearns to plant his feet firmly in the soil. But most often it's the hired man's feet who wind up there. Many a Connecticut gentleman farmer can point to a table full of rich, plump vegetables and fruits which cost no more than eight times as much to raise as they would have at the corner grocery. But he's having fun, and the hired man is gracious enough not to discuss the boss's affairs down at the local feed store.

There is, too, the weekend Connecticut. And this is for city slickers who want a complete change. They'll get it—and expert service on their Jaguars and MG's, too.

But these are stereotypes, and not really typical of anything. Let's dig a little deeper. . . .

continued page 92

Drive-in Market 1959?



TOMORROW: Choose items from the monitor screen; electronic impulses select, assemble, deliver your order, total your bill and return your change.

A week's shopping in minutes! And you haven't moved from your car. It's that simple at the Drive-In Market of tomorrow. **Just select your items from the monitor screen; electronic impulses select, assemble, deliver your order, total your bill and return your change.**

It's just a dream away! And when it takes shape, look for New Departure to provide the proper bearings to keep all moving parts functioning smoothly. New Departure ball bearings keep parts in perfect alignment, support loads from any angle and require little or no maintenance.

If you're nursing a new idea involving moving parts, call on New Departure for top quality bearings and thorough engineering service.

NEW DEPARTURE • DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS • BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT



TODAY: New Departure ball bearings in today's business machines keep intricate moving parts functioning smoothly, quietly within precision tolerances. Accuracy is maintained even after long use.



NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS



NOTHING BOLLS LIKE A BALL

IS IT TRUE

what they say

I am afraid that the war between the States will always go on. Not the one that started at Fort Sumter and divided the country up into Dixie and Damyankees. I mean the war between any two States. What I *really* mean is the war between any two persons who live in different States. My dentist was bragging the other day that Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is





By JAMES THURBER

about Connecticut?

... an adopted son leads the Connecticut Volunteers in the verbal war between the states ...

finer than any county in Connecticut. This kind of comparison, you must have noticed, always comes into anyone's praise of his own State—it has to be not only a fine place in itself but better than where you are living. My dentist has a home in Bucks County, a very new home—he has lived in it only a few months. He was born in and has heretofore always lived in New York City. I came right back at him and defended Connecticut as much finer than Bucks County, Pennsylvania, or Bucks County anywhere else could ever hope to be. I was born and have spent most of my years in Ohio. So it goes; the adopted son is just as loyal as, sometimes even more loyal than, the native son.

A man's affection for a State is a misty thing, like his affection for a woman; it is hard to put into words. I can't coherently explain why I like Connecticut better than any other one of the 48 states, but I know that I do. Once, of course, it was Ohio. When I was in my teens I used to sing with a feeling that moved toward tears a sentimental song a friend of mine had written called *My Heart's in Old Ohio When the Sun Goes Down*. When I was all of 25 I remember getting quite angry about a certain anecdote involving Ohio — and Hendrik Van Loon.

It seems that, alter a lecture Mr. Van Loon had given one day, one of his listeners came up to him and said, apropos of nothing, "I am from Ohio."

"My God," said Van Loon, "You're not *bragging* about it, are you?"

That made me pretty mad. It doesn't now, you see, because I am older and because I am in love with Connecticut. Mr. Van Loon, I understand, is also fond of Connecticut. There's *another* gentleman I'm mad at now; we will come to him a little later. I want to stop over in New Jersey for a minute or two.



"*Touché!*"**

Several years ago I went to Trenton on the day that the famous Mr. Burns, the Fugitive from a Georgia Chain Gang, was up for extradition. The customary procedure in such cases is for the representatives of the State that seeks extradition to present their credentials to the governor of the sanctuary State in the latter's executive chambers, after the usual stuffy exchange of compliments and comments on the weather. But this was big stuff, and New Jersey, a great State for publicity, although God knows she doesn't have to seek it, was not going to let it go by without fanfare and klieg lights. So the extradition proceedings were staged in a huge hall, and thousands of people came. Anybody could get up and speak for or against sending Mr. Burns back to Georgia or, as it turned out, for or against anything else—and almost everybody did.

A gold-star mother, who had nothing whatever to do with the case, was one of the speakers. She was for Mr. Burns, and so his attorneys had asked her to get up and say a few words. She said that war was a terrible thing and that all men were just boys and that all boys were fine. Everybody, except the Georgia delegation, cheered, and a few of the defense lawyers wept quietly.

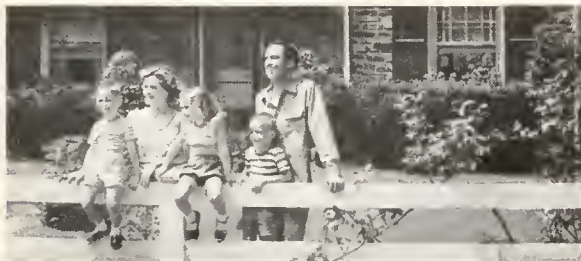
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continued page 101

Engineers, Physicists, Designers, Draftsmen

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Better Careers



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Because Connecticut



Is part of the job



IN 1953

American Machine & Foundry Company looked for the ideal location for its new General Engineering Laboratories, established to advance even further AMF's leadership position in industrial exploration and design. The choice: Greenwich, Connecticut—known nationally as one of America's finest communities.

The wonderful reaction of our employees soon proved Greenwich a wise choice. Now, AMF is again expanding its research and development activities in the same area —by building *new* Central Engineering Laboratories at nearby Stamford. Here you work only a few minutes from home—and enjoy all the benefits of Connecticut at the same time.

This is your environment at AMF—a company that has been introducing revolutionary, complex electro-mechanical machinery and equipment to industry since 1900. As industrial and defense requirements increase the need for such equipment. AMF enters a period of even more rapid growth, with greater opportunities than ever for engineers, scientists and technicians.

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1802

1802. Establishment by Abel Porter and his partners of the little metal-button shop in Waterbury from which the present great Scovill Brass and Aluminum Mills directly descend . . . believed the scene of the first commercial brass bar casting operation in America.

1889. Scovill pioneers in rolling and fabrication of aluminum . . . recorded among the first commercial ingot customers of Pittsburgh Reduction Company (now Aluminum Company of America).

1938. Scovill pioneers large-scale commercial introduction of Continuous Brass Casting in the United States.

1949. Scovill inaugurates production in the world's most modern brass continuous strip mill.

Articles made from the fine Mill Products produced by Scovill's pioneer metal craftsmen are to be found today in practically every home and industry throughout the land.

Scovill Manufacturing Company
Mill Products Division
Waterbury 20, Connecticut

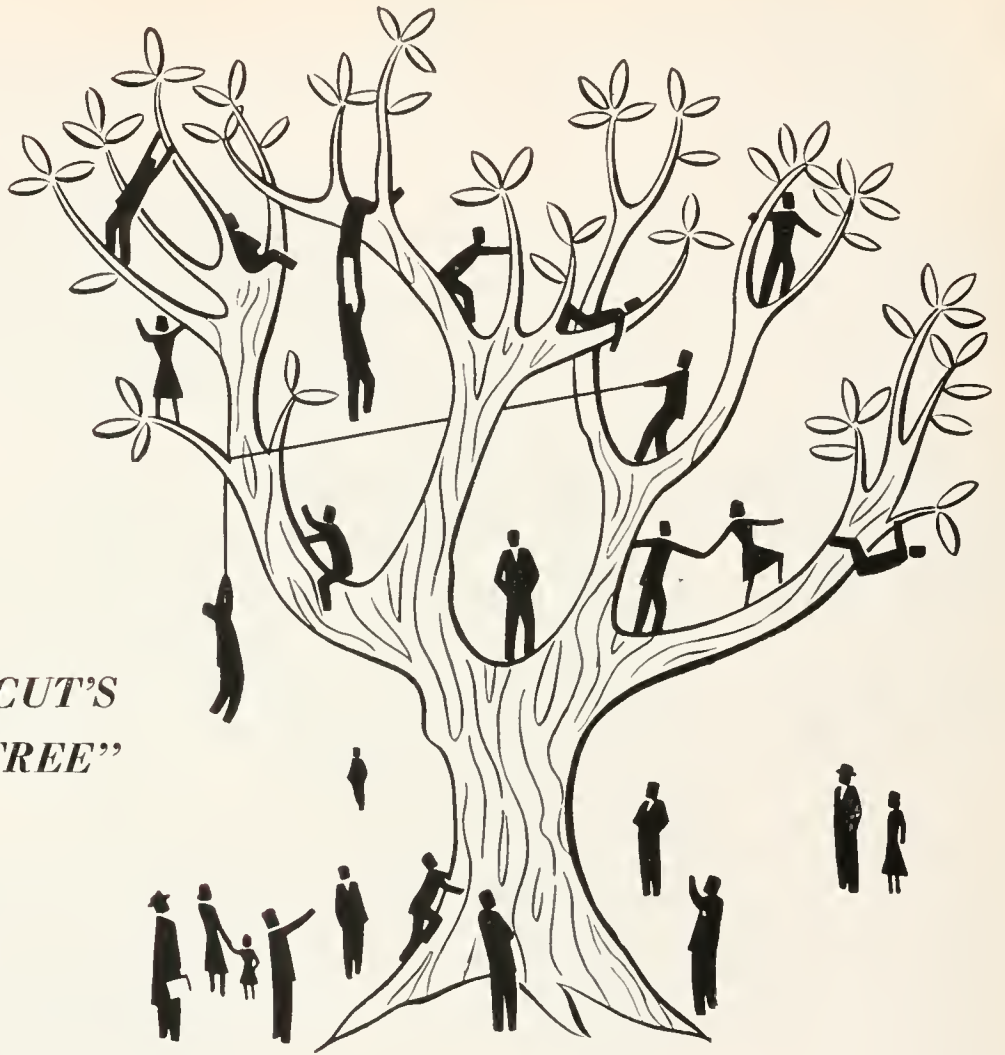
SCOVILL

BRASS
BRONZE
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ALUMINUM

bring out the BEST in your fabricated products

1957





**CONNECTICUT'S
"FAMILY TREE"**

"Family trees" are planted all over Connecticut. And why? . . . because people have found it's a wonderful state in which to live and work and play.

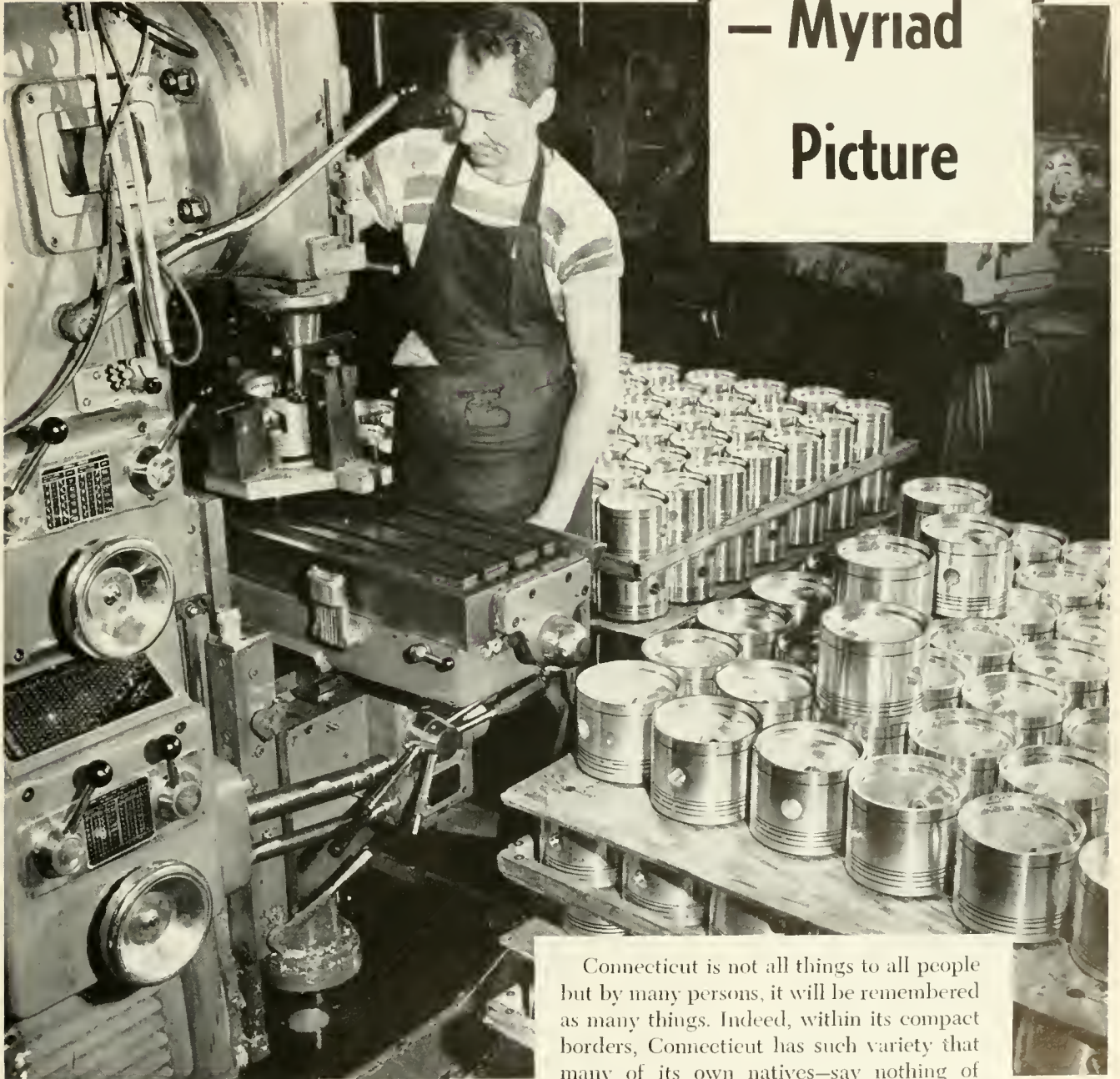
Their family trees are planted in a state that has beautiful suburbs . . . and thriving cities . . . where commuting is a way of life. These people of the nutmeg state build . . . and buy . . . everything from hats to helicopters. Connecticut is a summer playground for them, too, with miles of sandy beaches and the waters of Long Island Sound for boating and fishing.

Connecticut residents require plenty of dependable, economical gas and electric service—providing it is the job of CL&P and the other utility companies in the state. By giving such dependable service today and planning for even better service tomorrow, CL&P helps its neighbors to live, work and play better in Connecticut.



... the tourist and the state's industrial customer get different but equally important impressions of Connecticut...

Connecticut — Myriad Picture



by **SIDNEY A. EDWARDS**

Mr. Edwards is Managing Director of the Connecticut Development Commission.

Connecticut is not all things to all people but by many persons, it will be remembered as many things. Indeed, within its compact borders, Connecticut has such variety that many of its own natives—say nothing of visitors—are not aware of its every facet.

Vacationing visitors will vary in their impressions of what it is that is Connecticut. Those who have lingered among the picturesque hills in the northwestern sector of the state will remember the charm of mountain villages, the sound of boisterous brooks splashing through the rocks as they tumble down the forest-clad hillsides, the
continued page 134



Connecticut loves a Parade

by G. FRANK SWEET

While members of the Connecticut colonial assembly must have considered many weighty issues during their deliberations in the year 1767, without a doubt they also considered matters of state that were *not* so important. Since one hundred and ninety eventful years have passed in the interim, assigning the following item of business to either classification would be, at best, a guess based solely on the amount of money involved. Suffice it to say that the sum of 15 pounds, 3 shillings was appropriated "to defray the expense of a military company to attend upon and guard the Governor and the General Assembly on the day of election in Hartford."

At that moment in the history of the Constitution State the Governor's Foot Guard was conceived. It was born officially four years later.

Apparently there were two reasons behind the initial proposal for an appropriation of this kind. For one thing, the assemblymen felt it was high time they created some pomp and ceremony to attend their formal functions. For another, there were those among the colonists who were not exactly good sports about elections that went contrary to their political convictions. It seemed as though a smart-looking, effective military unit would be helpful in both respects.

The first unit—actually a forerunner of the Guard as it is known today—failed dismally on both counts. Makeshift uniforms added little to the various formal functions. And a penchant for partying in the ranks of the colonial guardsmen contributed little to the cause of maintaining law and order during the election and inaugural ceremonies.



The Assembly took a dim view of its creation and, when it met the following year, promptly tabled the whole business. In 1771, however, the matter was reopened, approval gained and reorganization of the Guard begun. Some members of the original company became the cadre for the new unit, but steps were taken to prevent any recurrence of the mistakes made four years earlier. This time, the Guard was off to a more impressive and lasting start.

Although the Connecticut Governor's Foot Guard has never been called into combat as a unit, individual members have served their country well in every national conflict since the Guard was founded. Once during the Revolutionary War, it *almost* saw action against the British. Burgoyne had captured and dismantled all the fortresses from the foot of Lake George to the head waters of the Hudson. The British plan at that juncture was to have Burgoyne join Sir Henry Clinton in a move to cut New England off from New York.

Colonial troops throughout the east were rallied to break up the plan. The Guard, of course, was not obliged to involve itself. Its duty was limited to protecting the Governor and the General Assembly. But, in the words of the unit's archives, ". . . such was the imminence of national peril that the Guard unanimously resolved to go, and actually went, under Captain Jonathan Bull; and while, as an advance guard of reinforcements hurrying to Saratoga, they were crossing the Rhinebeck Flats they were met by a messenger with the joyful intelligence that Burgoyne had surrendered." The report goes on to say that receiving the good news, the Guard wheeled about and "marched with alacrity, it is presumed, for the banks of the Connecticut."



... the colorful
 Governor's Footguard,
 the nation's second
 oldest military unit,
 dates back to
 pre-Revolutionary times . . .

The Guard today, three hundred strong with companies in Hartford and New Haven, is a part of the militia of the state and theoretically available for call. In fact, it has been called to duty several times over the years. These calls have covered assignments like helping to quell riots and, in recent years, serving the state in time of flood and hurricane disasters.

Essentially, however, the Governor's Foot Guard was never intended to be a combat force and is not now, practically speaking, intended to be a *police* force. Instead, it represents the executive branch of Connecticut's government much like European palace guard units represent the monarchy. Escort duty is very much a part of the group's proud tradition. In 1780, for example, the Foot Guard served as escort for the tremendously important meeting between General George Washington, Count de Rochambeau and the Marquis de LaFayette in Wethersfield. At that meeting, the three famous allies planned campaigns destined to win America's independence. The actual circumstances of this historic conference are reenacted by the Guard on the 20th of September each year.

ESCORT FOR PRESIDENTS

During its long years of faithful service, the Foot Guard has handsomely escorted many presidents and foreign diplomats visiting this country, in addition to its routine inaugural responsibilities. Once, the records recall, the Foot Guard companies did some visiting of their own—abroad. While the Twenties were roaring back home, guardsmen enjoyed a whirlwind tour of Europe, a highlight of which was the thrill of standing rigidly at attention in Brussels and Paris to be reviewed by the King of Belgium and the President of France.

FOOT GUARD BAND

Though not formed until 1828, the Foot Guard band is numbered among the nation's oldest musical organizations. Even in its infancy, this band was the pride and joy of Guard and public alike. As initially organized, it consisted of "two clarinets, three hoteboys, two bassoons, one kettle drum, six fifes and three drums." Today, much larger and highly proficient, the band adds the stirring dimension of sound to the flashing, exciting spectacle of the Governor's Foot Guard on parade.

The uniform of the guardsman is, by all odds, his most arresting feature. It consists of a scarlet coat with tails faced in buff. The front of the coat is black velvet crossed with sparkling silver braid. The vest and breeches are buff and the leggings black velvet. The tall black hat (called a bushby) is made of bear skin; it has a large gold-colored shield on the front bearing the State Coat of Arms and sports a scarlet and black feather plume at the side. Enlisted men wear white cross straps across their chests, while officers wear their insignia on the shoulders which also support extra-large sterling silver epaulets. Patterned after the garb of the British Coldstream Guards, the Guard uniform has been modified several times.

Connecticut is proud of the Governor's Foot Guard, proud of the traditions it boasts, proud of the heritage it symbolizes. In an age when "soldiering" is overshadowed by mechanized armies and push-button weapons, men and women and children, too, still love an old-fashioned parade. And *everybody* loves a parade highlighted by the smartly marching, wonderfully colorful ranks of the Connecticut Governor's Foot Guard. ▲▲▲

Connecticut the

A r t s



and early architecture

Alma Eshenfelder

in association with

Charles C. Cunningham

Henry Schraub Kelly

Ruth Bloomer

With few exceptions, Connecticut offers more opportunities for artists and the art public than any other state. Flourishing art colonies and fine art museums throughout the state offer many rewarding exhibits.

Connecticut is rich in museums. The first college art gallery, the *Yale University Art Gallery* was founded in New Haven in 1831. The first public incorporated art museum in the United States, the *Wadsworth Atheneum*, now in its 115th year, is in downtown Hartford and is not only Connecticut's largest art museum, but second in size in New England to Boston's Museum of Fine Arts.

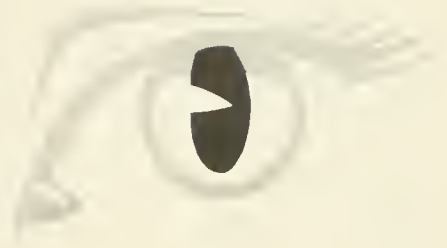
Sixty-seven galleries in the Atheneum house magnificent collections of the arts of the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa. Of special interest are the collections of early bronze sculpture, Renaissance and Baroque silver, and European ceramics bequeathed by J. Pierpont Morgan, the elder, a native of Hartford. The collection of Meissen Porcelain is considered the finest in the world. The famous Wallace Nutting Collection of Colonial furniture was presented to the Atheneum by Morgan's son in 1926. The painting collection ranks among the best in the country with particular stress on the baroque and rococo styles. Such masters as El Greco, Caravaggio, Rubens, Rembrandt, Watteau, Gainsborough, Copley, Delacroix, Renoir, Van Gogh and Picasso are represented by important examples. There are special displays throughout the year, and during the summer an exhibition of the work of outstanding Connecticut painters is customarily featured.

The *Connecticut Historical Society*, also in Hartford, has many fine Colonial and early Republican paintings especially by Connecticut artists and the *State Library* displays portraits of George Washington and the Governors of Connecticut. Nearby in Farmington is the *Hill-Stead Museum* with fine examples of the French Impressionist school.

continued page 37

COLOR

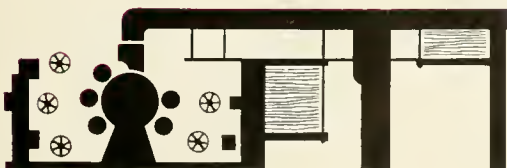
CATCHES THE



SO TODAY business and industry are using color more extensively and more effectively than ever before . . . in their products, in their packages and displays, and in every kind of printed presentation. In a recent issue of "Modern Packaging," for example, advertisers used more than twice as many full-page color ads as they did black-and-white.

To keep pace with this ever-increasing use of color by advertisers and publishers, Hildreth Press has recently put into production a 64-page two-color web magazine press and a five-color sheet-fed rotary press. These two units, added to our 17 other color presses, provide a complete range of precision color printing equipment crewed by experienced pressmen.

If your catalog, house organ and/or advertising materials can profit from the tremendous added appeal of color we will welcome an opportunity to discuss the possibilities with you.



HILDRETH PRESS

Bristol, Connecticut



"My beer is
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-the **Dry** beer!"
says MARGIE McNALLY
MISS RHEINGOLD 1957

PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL HESSE

COSTUME BY JONAI OF PARK AVENUE



It's beer as beer should taste!

Always refreshing - never filling



It's brewed as beer *should* be brewed—the longer, costlier, *natural* way. And the result is Rheingold's pleasant Extra Dryness—never bitter, never sweet—with the *real-beer* taste no other beer can duplicate. No wonder it's the largest-selling beer in the East!



Fin, Fur and Feather

... CONNECTICUT STYLE

by Lyle Thorpe



... a report on Connecticut's excellent facilities for fishing and hunting—the nation's favorite sports ...



It may lead to some lively discussion but it's a fact that baseball, football, basketball—any of the highly publicized spectator sports—can't hold a candle in terms of popularity to the rod and gun. Hunting and fishing are Connecticut's, and the Nation's, favorite sports.

This statement is not a figment of our imagination, but is based on statistics recently published after a nationwide survey of hunting and fishing. This survey found that in the Northeast, more than one out of every four households had a person or persons twelve years or over who hunted or fished; if you consider actual participation of persons twelve years of age or over, one out of about every six of that age group hunts or fishes. Seems unbelievable, doesn't it? But if you talk to sporting goods dealers, boat livery operators, bait dealers, outboard motor salesmen, etc., you'll quickly realize that these are true facts; these persons will admit that supplying hunters and fishermen with the requirements of their sports is big business. As a matter

of fact, the survey showed that in 1955 the nationwide expenditure by sportsmen averaged \$114.42, for a whopping total of just short of three billion dollars.

So much for the preliminaries. Now let's see what Connecticut has to offer the Izaak Waltons who outnumber the nimrods here about two to one.

To begin with, it offers a salt-water sports fishery unsurpassed anywhere along the Atlantic coastline. The relatively shallow waters of Long Island Sound abound with many kinds of marine fish: small fish and big fish; flat ones and round ones; fish that look pretty and fish that look ugly; fish that are easy to

catch and fish that it takes skill and patience to catch. Fishermen can use live bait or artificial lures; fish from a beach, pier, jetty or boat; fish during the day or night; still fish, troll or cast; fish on the bottom or near the surface. Whatever he does, Connecticut's coastal waters will provide the fisherman with some kind of fish. And it's fishing that doesn't require purchase of a license.

Twenty-nine coastal towns have boat liveries at which boats, tackle and bait may be obtained. Twelve of these towns harbor a fleet of deep-sea boats, making it possible for Connecticut sportsmen to head

continued page 95

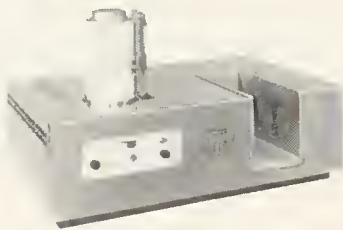
Optics plus



Electro-optical systems—such as this automatic tracking telescope for missiles and satellites.



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Southern Connecticut now provides a source for fine optical products of as high quality as available anywhere else in the world. At Perkin-Elmer the traditional hand skills of the optical craftsman are combined with American production know-how to produce precision optical components ranging from 60 inch telescope mirrors to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch prisms. Modern optical instruments are more than glass alone. They consist of complex electronic and mechanical systems as well. Thus Perkin-Elmer maintains facilities for electronic and mechanical design and production in addition to its optical shops.

Perkin-Elmer's products include reactor periscopes for the atomic submarines, alignment and tracking instruments for missiles and satellites, lenses for aerial photography and television, analytical instruments for the chemical laboratory, process control systems and many others.

Consult Perkin-Elmer if you have a problem involving optical or electro-optical instrumentation. Join Perkin-Elmer if you are technically qualified and desire a challenging future in this fast-moving industry.

Perkin-Elmer Corporation
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT



Summer Theatre Excitement

BY LAWRENCE LANGNER



There's excitement in Connecticut in the summertime. Comedy or drama can be your choice on any and every night. With more fine summer theatres per square mile than any other state, Connecticut presents such famous stars as Tallulah Bankhead, Olivia de Haviland, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Shelley Winters, Faye Emerson and Claudette Colbert along with male leads of equal glamour within a short ride from wherever you happen to be.

The 1957 summer season promises new shows, old favorites, musicals direct from Broadway, casts and all, plus Shakespeare at the world famous air-conditioned theatre on the bank of the Housatonic in Stratford.

The Shakespeare Festival Theatre is not merely a Connecticut attraction. It is a national institution, representing the United States in the production of Shakespeare's plays in the same way that Stratford, Ontario, represents Canada and Stratford-on-Avon and the Old Vic represent England. As Winston Churchill said when the Stratford, Connecticut theatre opened in 1955, these three theatres constitute the outer signs of the inner harmony between the three great English-speaking nations.

continued next page



Lawrence Langner is Mr. Theatre himself. He is co-producer of the Theatre Guild, co-owner and director of the Westport Playhouse and founder and chairman of the board of the Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy. He is also a playwright and author of the excellent theatre volume, "The Curtain Rises."

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL THEATRE

"Othello" and "Much Ado About Nothing" have already been announced for this third Shakespeare Festival season under the personal direction of John Houseman, who produced the motion picture "Julius Caesar" and the three outstanding Shakespearean successes at Stratford last year. And this summer's stars are Alfred Drake and Connecticut's own Katharine Hepburn.

A bonus in addition to the enjoyment of the plays at Stratford is the thrill of the outdoor setting of this theatre, called the most beautiful in America. From the extensive balcony, one can watch the sailboats on the Housatonic beyond the tall evergreens and the picnickers on the lawn before curtain time.

But Shakespeare is only one of many delightful forms of theatre entertainment which Connecticut offers summer visitors. Old barns converted into theatres, some with restaurant facilities attached, add a quaintness to the theatre menu. One

continued page 56



In 1955 the beautiful American Shakespeare Festival Theatre was built at Stratford, Connecticut, following the designs of Edwin Howard, Westport architect. It is dedicated to the works of William Shakespeare and in two short years has become the leading Shakespeare producing organization in this country.

The Stratfield Hotel

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

325 MODERN ROOMS

Air Conditioned and Television Rooms Available
Garage and Parking

Private Dining Rooms, Cocktail Lounge and Restaurant
Air Conditioned

Rates: Single \$6.00 to \$9.50—Double \$9.00 to \$14.50
Special Family Rates



4 Miles
To
Shakespeare
Theatre

Exit
48 & 49
From
Merritt
Parkway

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ANNOUNCING

The 1957 Season
JUNE 22 thru SEPT. 8
AMERICAN
Shakespeare Festival
THEATRE AND ACADEMY
STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT
Under the Direction of JOHN HOUSEMAN

KATHARINE HEPBURN **ALFRED DRAKE**
and the Festival Acting Company

IN REPERTORY

OTHELLO

MERCHANT OF VENICE

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

For complete information regarding performance schedule, prices, inns, restaurants in the Stratford area write the
AMERICAN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL
STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT



Calling All Campers

. . . VACATIONS CLOSE TO NATURE
DRAW THE TENT CAMPER

by DON PARRY

Among the freest and most independent of all vacationists is the tent camper, the nature lover who provides his own shelter and uses his car as his passport to the deep woods, the seashore or the mountains, where he may stay for a day, a weekend, or an entire vacation. It is perhaps because of the lure of freedom and adventure that this is the fastest growing of all types of vacationing, according to the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association.

It should not be assumed, however, that camping is limited to the young, active, rugged outdoors type—the hiker who carries his shelter and his provisions on his back. Actually campers of this type are in the minority in Connecticut. Far more common is the family camping unit, including everyone from toddlers, or even babes in arms, to grandma and grandpa. One of the great attractions of camping for the family with children is the fact that no special facilities are required to keep the family together, and the children are never bored in a camping area. There is also, of course, the factor of economy. The family with several children may find that the choice lies between a camping vacation and no vacation at all.

Since there are no national parks or forests in Connecticut, and relatively little development of privately owned camping areas, virtually all camping areas in this compact New England state are in parks and forests under the jurisdiction of the State Park and Forest Commission. This State agency has done an excellent job in providing the facilities for camping vacationist, and is expanding and improving such facilities as rapidly as its funds will permit.

Connecticut offers facilities for every type of camper, with fourteen parks, scattered throughout the state, offering camping areas, each somewhat different from the others. Some camping areas are in open fields near the seashore, others in deep woods. Some are in tent cities, as at Hammonasset State Park, which has the largest camping area in the entire Northeast; others have a few tentsites, well separated from each other and offering the utmost seclusion. Some of the camping areas are adaptable to long-term camping, with out-of-state campers permitted two weeks' stay, and Connecticut residents the entire season. In one of the smaller parks, however, where there is very heavy demand for the day-use facilities, all camping has been restricted to a seven-days maximum stay.

A number of the camping areas are located at parks which provide excellent swimming facilities; others are most useful to fishermen; still others are best adapted to the hiker and mountain climber who wishes to get as far as possible from civilization. Some areas are best adapted to the casual camper, who travels with minimum equipment so that he may move frequently; others are best for the type of equipment



which is set up only once for the entire vacation, including camping trailers (although no special plumbing or wiring connections are provided). In some of the larger camping areas, small portable huts may be used, although these must be removed entirely at the end of the stay.

Even the charges are varied, depending upon the services which are provided, although the costs are merely nominal in all cases. In the larger, organized camping areas the charge is 75¢ per day, per tent site. In the smaller, more remote areas where casual camping is possible for a limited number of campers, the fee is only 60¢ per day. Some of the casual camping areas which are used outside the normal summer season by fishermen and hikers, allow such camping at no charge, although camping permits must be secured from the local park ranger. Individual camping is also permitted in some state forest areas under special permit from the forest ranger in charge, even though the state forests are developed primarily for conservation purposes rather than public recreation.

OPEN TO VISITORS

Camping in Connecticut parks is open to visitors as well as to residents of the state. The principal purpose of the state parks, however, is to provide wholesome outdoor

recreation to the residents of the state itself. Since Connecticut is among the more thickly populated states, and lies close to great centers of population in neighboring states, it is necessary to give preference to Connecticut citizens whose taxes help pay for the camping facilities. For this reason, Connecticut residents are permitted a longer stay at most of the parks than are visiting vacationists, and in the assignment of long-term campsites, residents of the state who apply early are given first choice.

Long-time campers often have definite preferences as to location within any given camping area, and it is impossible to grant all requests for specific spots. For this reason the Park and Forest Commission maintains complete impartiality by having drawings each spring for the order of choice in allotting tent sites. Connecticut residents send in applications for long-term reservations during the latter part of February, and a drawing is held early in March. Campers from outside the state may send in their applications in early April, with another drawing held in mid-April to determine choice of the remaining sites. After May 1, vacationists may reserve camping space by getting in touch with the park rangers in charge of the individual parks. Special areas in the larger parks are set aside for short-term camping

continued page 45



For
care-free
outdoor entertaining
..Zestful meals you'll
always enjoy!

Don't let that next dinner party or gathering of the family "clan" throw you. Just hold it outdoors . . . and keep the mess and fuss out of your home and kitchen with an **OUTDOOR OVEN FIREPLACE**.

Cooks Like a Kitchen Range Outdoors

Now you can serve a complete dinner (up to 20 people) with all the trimmings because the *Outdoor Oven Fireplace* is a complete cooking unit that will broil, roast, fry or barbecue. Plus a built-in oven that bakes everything including wonderfully light, crispy brown biscuits. Because the *Outdoor Oven Fireplace* is scientifically designed to burn and draw properly, there's no smoke or excessive heat to spoil your meals.

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The *Outdoor Oven Fireplace* comes in a pre-assembled unit around which you add a brick or stone exterior of your own design. It's extremely easy to build. Complete illustrated folder tells all. Write for your copy to:

The OUTDOOR OVEN FIREPLACE Co.

TERRY SQUARE, HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT

Division of The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp.



"The Good Education of Children"

. . . Connecticut has never abandoned the principle of local responsibility for the education of children

by THEODORE POWELL

" . . . The good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth . . ." So ran the Connecticut code of 1650. A handful of people in the three river towns which formed the colony of Connecticut over three hundred years ago gathered together to make a compact to govern themselves. In establishing self-government they knew the inestimable value of the education of youth.

In the three centuries that have passed since Mr. Ludlow's code was adopted by the handful of colonists, the Connecticut educational system has grown in size and variety but the principle of local responsibility for the education of children has not been abandoned by the people of Connecticut. In 1957 local boards of education in every town devote hours of effort to determining policies for the operation of schools for the education of almost half a million children.

This local effort is supplemented by the responsibilities of state agencies for supervisory services and for the operation of institutions of higher learning. The great institution at Storrs, the University of Connecticut, offers college and university education in a great variety of fields to thousands of young people.

Teachers for Connecticut's classrooms are prepared at the four state teachers colleges in Danbury, New Britain, New Haven and Wilimantic.

Connecticut also offers educational opportunity for those of its young people who are interested in technical training. Scattered throughout the state are 14 state-operated regional vocational-technical schools. In addition, in Hart-

Mr. Powell is Public Information Consultant for the Connecticut Department of Education.



The Wilbur Cross Library at the University of Connecticut is named for the late Governor of Connecticut.

ford, the state maintains a state technical institute, a post-secondary institution where advanced technical training is offered.

Supplementing this variety of public institutions are the opportunities provided by the private educational institutions including elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

The Purposes of Education

The people of Connecticut have developed not only a varied educational system, they have also developed an acceptance of the objective of education that may be seen to have its basis in the Connecticut
continued page 126



TELEPHONE TIPS FOR CAREFREE TRAVEL

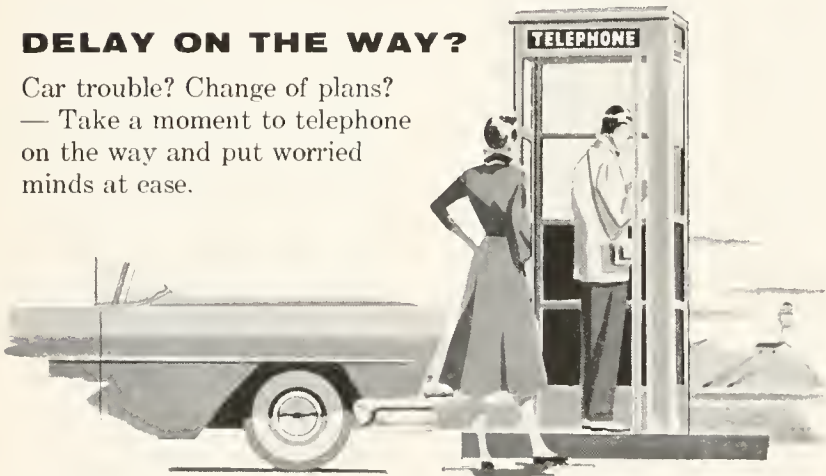
TAKING A TRIP?

Telephone ahead! Make plans and confirm reservations the fast, sure way — by Long Distance!



DELAY ON THE WAY?

Car trouble? Change of plans? — Take a moment to telephone on the way and put worried minds at ease.



ARRIVE ON TIME?

Telephone back! Let the folks back home know you're safe and sound. Nothing's so reassuring as the sound of your voice.



... and Remember

DO ALL YOUR SPEEDING BY PHONE

THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO.

CONNECTICUT'S 169!

In the pages that follow, Connecticut Holiday supplies a few notes on each of Connecticut's 169 towns. You'll find here the latest available population estimate for each town (compiled in 1956 by the State Health Department); the date of settlement or incorporation; route numbers; some interesting bits of information culled from the town histories; and other data which we feel helps to bring into focus a picture of Connecticut.

It is a difficult task to try to cover Connecticut in a manner that does justice to the state and all it offers. Indeed, as we sought out the material for our "town report" it was with great reluctance that we would leave one town and push on, editorially speaking, to the next—for each town and city in this fascinating state is a story in itself well worth publication. Have we omitted reference to a historical highlight in your town—or to a noted son long honored in your community—or to a quiet lake in your corner of Connecticut? It was not intentional, we assure you, but, as you realize, only a concession to our space limitations.

MAP REFERENCES

(Map on page 144)

To aid our readers in pinpointing the location of Connecticut towns we have published in the back of Connecticut Holiday a map with the cross sections lettered and numbered. The letter and number in parentheses, as (E7), that follow each town in the text refers to its approximate position on this map. Each square equals 10 miles. We trust this map will be of help to you in selecting the areas you want to visit as you "See Connecticut First."



Fairfield County, Conn., may be able to get along without television, but television might have a tough time getting along without Fairfield County—or, at least, its residents.



The area (in the southwestern corner of the state near the New York state line) has been invaded by hundreds of television personalities—actors, directors, writers and network executives—including Robert Kinter, president of ABC, and J. L. Van Volkenberg, president of CBS Television. Some of those more frequently seen on TV are here depicted in their habitat. From the left are Jessica Tandy and husband, Hume Cronyn, out for a Merritt Parkway spin; newscaster John Cameron Swayze, and (below) Bert Parks, of *Break the Bank*, and Bud Collyer, of *Beat the Clock*. Then there's Peggy Wood, of *Mama*; Clifton Fadiman, *This Is Show Business* emcee, and Raymond Massey, host on *I Spy*. Songstress Martha Wright rides her bike, while Mary Martin surveys scene from her boat. Others are newscaster Douglas Edwards; actor David Wayne, with his crewcut, and football forecaster Herman Hickman, the old Yale. Out in the next county are Ed Sullivan and Victor Borge.

*Reprinted from TV Guide,
America's Television magazine.*

*Fairfield County's
Home Newspapers*

The Bridgeport Telegram

(Morning)

The Bridgeport Post

(Evening and Sunday)

- Full 24 hours, 7 day news coverage.
- Complete State, National and world-wide service of The Associated Press, The United Press and International News Service.
- Thorough staff coverage of all City and Suburban news.
- The finest available features.
- Late news hours ahead of Metropolitan dailies.
- Prompt, regular home delivery.

96% Coverage
A.B.C. City Zone

68% Coverage
Retail Trading Zone



410 State St.,
Bridgeport 2,
Conn.

This Is FAIRFIELD COUNTY

In Fairfield County the visitor approaching from the south catches his first exciting glimpse of this wonderful state, the geographic and figurative "gateway to New England." Here, an area bordered roughly by the New York state line, Long Island Sound, the Housatonic River and the rural communities of southern Litchfield County, is an enticing sample of the state's scenic attractiveness.

In Fairfield County the motorist becomes acquainted with Connecticut's highways—the venerable and over-worked Boston Post Road with its many historic associations; the modern Merritt Parkway, model for the super highways of many other states; the \$430 million Connecticut Turnpike still under construction; and the many pleasant roads leading off the Merritt Parkway—such as Route 7 or 58 which wind through the smaller County towns.

The beautiful homes and thriving industries combine to present an air of prosperity in Fairfield County. In Greenwich, Darien, New Canaan and Westport along Long Island Sound—or inland in those lovely areas of Wilton or Ridgefield—much of the pleasant, rolling countryside so characteristic of Fairfield County has been neatly apportioned into well-kept estates, large and small, which today are the homes of countless persons prominent in the social and financial world.

In Fairfield County, too, are waterfront state parks such as Sherwood Island on Long Island Sound at Westport; or inland parks like Squantz Pond in New Fairfield. In the northern corner of the County is the state's largest lake, the artificially created Lake Candlewood, a popular summer resort running north from Danbury. But—why not see for yourself? Glance at the map, check the pages that follow for more information about this favored area and then set out to enjoy a tour of fascinating Fairfield County.

The HOTEL BARNUM

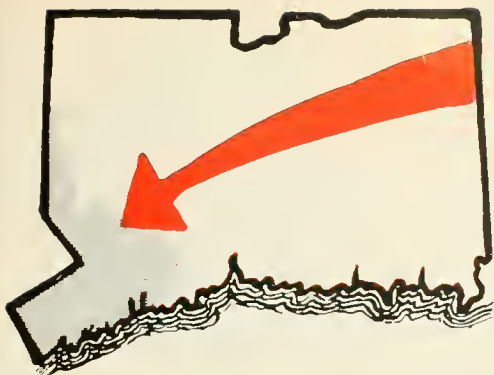
NEWEST and MOST MODERN

In
BRIDGEPORT

Family Plan—No Charge for
Children under 14

Coffee Shop—Grill Room
Pink Elephant Lounge

3 MILES SOUTH OF MERRITT PARKWAY



FAIRFIELD COUNTY

... rolling countryside, industrial cities, parkways and parks—all are a part of this favored area, Connecticut's gateway to New England

Brief Notes On Her Towns and Cities

BETHEL—Pop. 6,100. On Routes 202 and 58. The village was named in 1759 for the Hebrew "House of God" and was incorporated in 1855. There were hat factories here as early as 1793 and hat making is one of the town's principal industries today. P. T. Barnum was born here July 5, 1810. (E 2)

BRIDGEPORT—Pop. 168,500. On Route 1. Settled 1639. Third largest city in the state. Noted for manufacture of firearms, brass goods, valves, electric appliances, sewing machines,

machine tools and industrial equipment. While the city has acres of manufacturing plants it is known also as the "Park City," some 1,000 acres being devoted to public parks. There is a three mile shore line on Long Island Sound. One of first American cars propelled by gasoline—the Locomobile—was manufactured here in 1902. The first gramophones in America were produced here by the American Gramophone Company. Bridgeport today has more than 550 manufacturing plants and it is probable that no city in the nation can claim more diversified industries.

Bridgeport was the home for many years of the famous P. T. Barnum and

he was responsible for many civic improvements. The 210 acre Seaside Park was a gift to the city from Barnum in 1865. While "P.T." is known to the world as the "greatest showman of them all" he induced industries to locate here, served as Mayor and representative to the General Assembly, obtained federal funds to dredge the present Bridgeport harbor and maintained winter quarters for his circus here. The Barnum Museum here has many mementoes of the colorful career of the great showman and the city honors his memory with an annual five day festival early in July. (G 3)

continued page 35



... with products from fine Connecticut dairies

From such lovely Connecticut farms, comes the rich, fresh, milk that makes Borden's dairy products so nutritious and delicious.

Borden's dairy products are available in Connecticut at your favorite food store or may be delivered fresh to your door.

BORDEN'S—MITCHELL DAIRY DIVISION

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 Wethersfield, Silas Deane Highway, JA 9-3301
 Middletown, 41 Broad Street, DI 7-3357
 New Haven, 254 Kimberly Avenue, MA 4-5902
 Norwalk, 33 Center Avenue, VI 7-4588
 Shelton, 3 Center Street, RE 5-4651
 Stamford, Brownhouse Road, DA 4-3171
 Southport, 130 Old Post Road, CL 9-8426
 Thompsonville, 55 Enfield Street, RI 5-3059

Bridgeport, Conn. Phone FOrest 6-4771

... the nation knew him as the "Prince of Humbug" but Bridgeport honors him annually as a generous and far-seeing benefactor ...



by BERNARD J. MALAHAN JR.

Few cities in the nation are as closely identified with one man as is Bridgeport with Phineas T. Barnum. Every year thousands of visitors flock to this industrial city for the annual Barnum festival held early in July to honor the memory of the man who brought fun to people everywhere.

Bridgeport endeavors to put on a show that is worthy of "the greatest showman of them all" but the community's love for Barnum does not stem from his capabilities as an entrepreneur. Here he has won a permanent place in the hearts of the townspeople as the man most responsible for the city's development as an industrial center and for the recreation areas which have earned for Bridgeport the nickname of "the Park City."

The story of Barnum and his ventures will never die in Bridgeport. He was born in Bethel, Connecticut, only a few miles away and was attracted to the entertainment world after trying his hand, usually unsuccessfully, at keeping store, tending bar, running an abolitionist newspaper and a variety of odd jobs.

Drifting to New York in 1835 he bought what he called the "curio rights" to Joice Heth, an aged negroess who was appearing in various cities billed as "George Washington's Nurse." She was decidedly unusual in that she was "161 years old." Under Barnum's guidance Nurse Heth recalled the cherry

tree incident in which her youthful charge had been involved although she insisted it was a peach tree. She died a few years later and an autopsy revealed that "George Washington's Nurse" was only 80 years old. Barnum acknowledged that the Heth case was "the least deserving of all my enterprises but the one which introduced me to the business."

THE LEAN YEARS

Some lean years followed but in 1842 Barnum obtained the rights to two museums in New York City which he combined into "Barnum's American Museum" at the corner of Broadway and Ann Street. It attracted the curious from all points of the compass who came to see the model of Niagara falls "with running water"; a hideous mon-

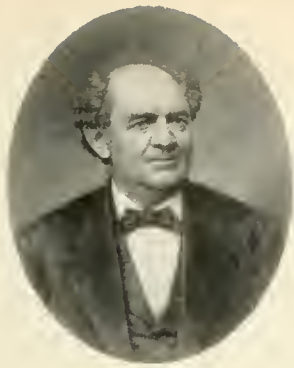
strosity called "the Feejee Mermaid"; a woolly horse supposed to have been captured in the then "wild" west; and a never ending stream of giants, dwarfs, whales and bearded ladies. One customer brought suit against Barnum claiming that the bearded lady was not a lady at all but a man. Barnum presented expert testimony in court proving that his lady was indeed feminine and new charges arose that the whole affair had been arranged to attract new crowds which, incidentally, it did.

Sometimes such large crowds milled through the Museum that Barnum was hard pressed to find room for those who were waiting to get in. He put up a sign one busy day pointing "To The Egress." Unwary patrons who followed the directions expecting to see another of P.T.'s curios found themselves out on the street.

Barnum discovered one day in Bridgeport a very young midget, Charles S. Stratton, who was only 25 inches tall. Under the great showman's guidance Stratton became world famous as "General Tom Thumb." Barnum toured Europe with the General and usually managed to present him before the crowned heads. The publicity that followed each court presentation assured a packed house during the public exhibit.

In 1850 P. T. brought to this country the Swedish opera star, Jenny Lind. A favorite in Europe





but little known here, Barnum did such a remarkable publicity job before her arrival that 30,000 persons were on hand to greet her at the dock. He had to invest every dollar he could raise to guarantee the singer \$1,000 a concert for 100 concerts, plus-expenses. There was such a demand for tickets for her first concert that Barnum sold the tickets at auction, getting \$225 for the first one. Jenny Lind was immensely popular, partly because of her charming voice and partly because she gave much of her money to charity. In 93 concerts in 9 months she netted nearly \$175,000.

Barnum cleared about \$200,000 for himself.

From time to time Barnum returned to Bridgeport where he built an ornate three-story home which he called "Iranistan."

Barnum sought to attract industry to Bridgeport and invested heavily in manufacturing and real estate. After signing several notes for a clock company that went bankrupt he himself was declared bankrupt. His critics, who had often denounced him as an imposter, were quite happy about it but the offer of help came from many friends.

He made another tour with Tom Thumb, paid off his debts and returned to Bridgeport where he represented that city in the state legislature.

Still drawn to the show world Barnum planned his last great venture, the circus. It opened in Brooklyn on April 10, 1871 and, after that, opened annually at Madison Square Garden. Barnum set the pattern for every circus as far as

organization and the use of talent are concerned but as he grew older new circus operators gave him competition. He combined his show with Bailey, his keenest competitor in 1881. He died ten years later.

The showman wrote in one of his autobiographies, which, incidentally, brought him another \$70,000, that one of his greatest pleasures was "to drive through those busy streets, admiring the substantial factories with their thousands of prosperous workmen, and reflecting that I had, in so great a measure, been the means of adding all this life, bustle and wealth to the city of Bridgeport."

Bridgeport today offers many reminders of Barnum's impact. In the vast Seaside Park, one of his gifts to the city, a statue honors him. The city, too, is the home of the Barnum Museum, a fascinating collection of information and mementoes that tell the story of the fabulous Barnum, one of Connecticut's most colorful figures. ▲▲▲

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WESTON — WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

continued from page 31

BROOKFIELD — Pop. 2,300. On Route 25. Incorporated 1788. Another of the quiet, rural villages so much a part of Connecticut's charm. It's principal industry is agriculture and its tax rate is approximately 17 mills. In 1795 a thrifty widow, Mary Northrop, left the village her estate amounting to 147 pounds with the provision that it be used for an educational fund. Interest from this early bequest is still being used for educational purposes. Brookfield Center is on Routes 25 and 133. (E 2)

DANBURY—Pop. 37,600. On Routes 6, 7, 37 and 202. Founded in 1684. Once known as "Bean Town" because of the high quality of the beans grown there. Now the home of famous Danbury Fair. Several of America's best known hat makers turn out millions of men's, women's and children's felt, woolen and straw hats and Danbury today is known as the nation's "Hat City." Other industries include bearings, special machinery, helicopters, electronic parts and shirts. One of Connecticut's State Teachers' Colleges is located here and part of Candlewood Lake, one of the state's largest and most popular resort lakes lies within the town boundaries. Military supplies were stored here during the Revolution and in 1777 the British raided the town, destroying the church, barns and homes. The country's first beaver hat factory was built here in 1780 and produced three hats per day. Money for a town jail was raised by lottery here in 1791.

While hats are in fashion today for men, only a few short years ago a good proportion of the male population in the United States insisted on going bareheaded. One of Danbury's best known hat makers created quite a stir by establishing, and enforcing, a company rule under which no bareheaded salesman could be admitted to its offices. (E 2)

DARIEN—Pop. 14,900. Incorporated 1820. On Route 1. Borders Long Island Sound. Once a part of Stamford. As in other nearby towns, many residents commute to New York to work. Beautiful countryside is dotted with well-kept homes. (G 2)

EASTON—Pop. 2,800. Incorporated 1845. On Route 106. Scenic highway northwest of Bridgeport leads to this village settled in 1757 by people from near-by Fairfield. Old Staples Academy, built in 1797, was one of earliest secondary schools in Connecticut and attracted students from wide areas before high schools were established in Connecticut towns. (F 3)

FAIRFIELD—Pop. 35,600. On Route 1. Settled 1639. Roger Ludlow purchased land from Indians to establish this attractive township. Many interesting old houses are still in use. Greenfield Hill, a part of Fairfield, was site of school conducted by Rev. Timothy Dwight who became president of Yale in 1795. Agriculture and the manufacture of machinery, textiles, drugs and wire screens are the principal industries today. (G 3)

GREENWICH — Pop. 48,700. On Route 1. Settled in 1640. Township borders New York State line. Popular yachting center with many anchorages along its six miles of coastline on Long Island Sound. Home of many noted figures in New York social and financial life. Bruce Museum, built in 1850, was once Bruce estate, now has many exhibits of natural history, art and history. Putnam Cottage, where Gen. Putnam escaped from the British in 1779, is maintained as public museum by D.A.R. It is furnished with colonial pieces by expert early-American craftsmen. (G 1)

MONROE—Pop. 3,900. On Routes 110 and 111. Settled in 1755. Town was incorporated in 1823 and named for President Monroe. Pomperaug hiking trail from Lake Zoar to Bridgeport passes through township. Several different types of minerals are found in the eastern part of the town. The main industry is agriculture. (F 3)

NEW CANAAN—Pop. 9,800. On Route 29 off Merritt Parkway. Incorporated 1801. Known for its many country estates. Town includes land that was once part of Stamford and Norwalk. (G 2)

NEW FAIRFIELD—Pop. 1,600. Incorporated 1740. On Routes 39 and 37. Squantz Pond State Park and the Pootatuck State Forest are located here. Picnic grounds, swimming, boating and good fishing make it one of the state's most popular summer playgrounds. In addition, the largest part of Lake Candlewood, the state's huge, artificially created body of water, is within the New Fairfield town limits. Principal industry is agriculture. (E 2)



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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

continued from page 35

NEWTOWN—Pop. 9,800. Incorporated 1711. Connecticut village on Routes 6, 25 and 202 near the Housatonic. Part of the new Lake Lillinonah created by the huge dam erected by the Connecticut Light and Power Company lies within the town lines. In Sandy Hook, nearby, is an ancient factory manufacturing fabric fire hose, the only one in the country still producing this item. Principal industries are manufacture of gauges, plastics, paper boxes, wire brushes and games. (E 3)

NORWALK—Pop. 58,600. Incorporated 1651. On Route 1, or Merritt Parkway. Norwalk includes adjoining towns of South and West Norwalk, and is an important industrial city. Its principal industries are the manufacture of air conditioning equipment, air compressors, boilers, batteries, electrical equipment, furniture, hats, tires and plastics. Area was settled in 1649 by colonists from Hartford. Town was target for British raiders during the Revolution. British took possession of the town in 1779 and burned Congregational and Episcopal Churches, 80 homes, 21 shops and mills and the community's store of grain and hay. First Derby Hat made here in 1850 by the James Knapp firm. Beaver hats were also made here at the unheard of price of \$7 but were expected to last a lifetime. (C 2)

REDDING—Pop. 2,300. On Route 107. Incorporated 1767. Another of Connecticut's pleasant rural areas. Mark Twain lived here. On State

Route 58 is the Israel Putnam Memorial State Park, sometimes referred to as Connecticut's Valley Forge. Here General Putnam's troops managed to survive the extreme hardships of the winter of 1778-79. They were camped here so that they would be ready to help in the defense of West Point on the Hudson or the towns along Long Island Sound. A granite obelisk in the center of the campgrounds is a memorial to the General for his spirited speech to his discouraged soldiers, many of whom had threatened to desert. Many Revolutionary relics are on display in a Museum here. Reproductions of the storied military block-houses guard the entrance to this interesting site, the state's oldest state park. Open only during summer months. (F 2)

RIDGEFIELD — Pop. 5,200. On Routes 35, 33 and 102. Settled 1708. This beautiful Connecticut town, like so many others in Fairfield County is the "home town" for scores of literary, theatrical or prominent business figures who commute to New York. A tablet on Main Street marks the site of a barricade erected by 500 men under General Benedict Arnold when, on April 27, 1777, they tried to halt Tyron's retreating British troops after their raid on Danbury. A furious battle was fought here and another tablet indicates the burying ground for eight of the patriots and 16 British soldiers. Principal industries today include agriculture, nurseries, electronic research and manufacture of valves and rubber toys. (F 2)

continued page 39



The ARTS

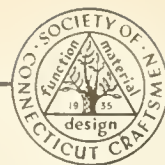
continued from page 18

The Marine Historical Association has the largest collection of Currier and Ives marine prints in the United States on exhibit at Mystic Seaport. There, too, are numerous oil paintings, watercolors, and lithographs, of ships and ports and of men who sailed the Seven Seas—all created by recognized artists in this field.

The *Yale University Art Gallery* with its modern wing completed in 1955, houses the famous Jarves and Griggs Collections of Italian paintings, American Revolutionary pictures by John Trumbull and the Garvan collection of American silver and antiques. The collections of ancient art are impressive with antiquities from Greece, Rome, Dura-Europos, and the Near and Far East. Of particular importance is the collection of Société Anonyme of modern painting and sculpture. The *New Haven Colony Historical Society* exhibits fine portraits and landscapes relating to the area.

The *Lyman Allyn Museum* in New London has fine examples of American painting, furniture and silver, as well as European and American drawings and Oriental ceramics. Close by in a State Park at Waterford is the *Harkness Memorial* with the collection of Rex Brasher bird paintings. In Norwich the *Slater Memorial Museum* features its far eastern collections, American furniture, textiles and important groups of sculpture casts.

continued page 121



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Newest of these is Lake Lilinonah, named for an Indian maiden who, according to one version of an ancient legend, jumped from a cliff near New Milford when her plans to marry were thwarted.

Lake Lilinonah is the body of water backed up by the huge Connecticut Light and Power Company dam built near the confluence of the Shepaug and Housatonic Rivers last year. The dam, more than a quarter of a mile wide and 139 feet high, cost \$13,000,000 and is well worth seeing. Indeed, more than 300,000 visitors drove out to the site near Newtown while the

dam was under construction and many more have toured the company's hydro-electric plant here. It adds 117,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity to the Company's annual power potential and it furnishes, to residents and visitors alike another area for fishing and outdoor activities. Some of the five towns that border the new 1,870 acre lake will build parks along the shore and plans are also underway for a state park here to honor the late George C. Waldo, a man long dedicated to conservation and the preservation of land for public use.

South of Lilinonah in the town of Monroe is Lake Zoar, another "power-built" playground.

Largest of Connecticut's man-made lakes, however, is Lake Candlewood, one of the state's most popular summer resort areas. Hundreds of cottages are strung along the shores of this huge lake, created

only 26 years ago. It is 11 miles long, has an area of 6,000 acres and is one of the largest inland bodies of water in the eastern states. It is well stocked with fish and attracts hardy anglers in winter as well as in summer. It's great length makes it ideal for motorboating, a summertime activity gaining an increasing number of devotees.

The many "arms" of Candlewood extend into the towns of Danbury, New Fairfield, Sherman, New Milford, and Brookfield. A visit to Squantz Pond State Park, off Route 39 in the town of New Fairfield, will bring you into the general area of Connecticut's man-made lakes and provide an excellent view of Candlewood. Stop at the public beach in Danbury or rent a boat at one of the liveries nearby and see for yourself how much this largest of Connecticut's "power-built playgrounds" adds to your enjoyment of Connecticut. ▲▲▲



FAIRFIELD COUNTY

continued from page 36

SHELTON—Pop. 15,200. On routes 8 and 110. Settled in 1697. An industrial city on the Housatonic. Principal industries include the manufacture of wire, pins, tools, tacks and silverware. It received a city charter in 1915. A huge dam built on the Housatonic River in 1870 made this town one of Fairfield County's most prosperous and busy industrial communities. Tacks were one of the first industrial products and at one time were in such short supply that they were actually worth their weight in gold. In the booming days of 1849 on the Pacific Coast a pound of gold was worth \$192—exactly the value in that locality as a pound of Shelton's tacks. (F4)

SHERMAN—Pop. 630. On routes 37 and 39. Incorporated 1802. A rural hamlet in rural Fairfield County. The principal industry is agriculture. Another of the long arms of Candlewood Lake extends into this township. The town was named for Roger Sherman, one of Connecticut's signers of the Declaration of Independence. (D 2)

STAMFORD—Pop. 84,100. Settled 1641. On Route 1. A manufacturing center on Long Island Sound. Also a favorite residential area for prominent persons who work in New York and commute. Many landscaped estates and beautifully maintained private homes located here. Hardware, electric hoists, ball bearings, postage meters, office equipment, pharmaceuticals and many other items manufactured here. Shippan Point, exclusive residential area on the Sound, was campsite for Revolutionary troops. (G 1)

STRATFORD—Pop. 41,500. Settled 1639. On Routes 1 and 110. A suburb of Bridgeport that has retained much of the traditional charm of Connecticut small towns. Named for Stratford-le-Bow in Essex, England, it is the site today of the Shakespeare Theater. Principal industries include manufacture of aircraft, air conditioning units, brake lining, chemicals, helicopters, electrical parts, machinery, hardware, toys and many other items. (F 4)

TRUMBULL—Pop. 12,900. Incorporated 1797. On Route 127. Once a part of Stratford, this community was named for the second Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. Tashua Hill here provides excellent view of Long Island Sound

and was one of the most important observation points during the Revolution. The town is mainly a residential area for workers who commute to industries in the larger towns nearby. Agriculture is main industry. (F 3)

WESTON—Pop. 3,200. Settled in 1670. On Route 57. Saugatuck and Aspetuck Rivers here furnished power for many small factories after the Revolution. Town is mainly residential area today and principal industry is agriculture. Famous Weston Military Academy, established 1855, flourished here until 1880's. (F 2)

WESTPORT—Pop. 15,900. Settled in 1648. On Route 1. Town was incorporated in 1787 and included parts of Fairfield, Norwalk and Weston. Many estates here and several old houses dating back to late 18th century. Sherwood Island, one of state's four parks on Long Island Sound, is located here and attracts thousands of visitors annually. (G 3)

WILTON—Pop. 6,400. Settled in 1705. On Routes 7 and 33. A small town, once a part of Norwalk. Like some of Fairfield County's other communities which are largely residential areas, Wilton has many beautiful estates. Its principal industries today are agriculture and the manufacture of golf clubs and wood specialties. (F 2)

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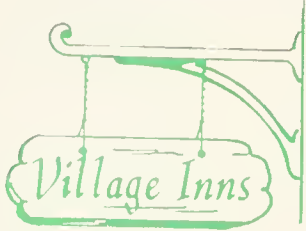
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CITY HOTELS

Bridgeport	Arcade Hotel Hotel Barnum See page 30 Stratfield Hotel See page 24
Danbury	Hotel Green
Stamford	Hotel Davenport Roger Smith Hotel



Greenwich	The Homestead The Maples Hotel Pickwick Arms Hotel The Stanton House
New Canaan	Holmewood Inn Melba Inn
Newtown	Hawley Manor Yankee Drover Inn See page 46
Norwalk	General Putnam Inn Silvermine Tavern— See page 43
Ridgefield	The Elms Inn See page 35 Fox Hill The Inn at Ridgefield Outpost Inn—See page 36 Stonehenge
Westport	Compo Inn

Resorts

Bethel	King Lake Country Club
Danbury	Kenosia Lodge
New Fairfield	Ball Pond Hotel
Ridgefield	Mananasco Lake Lodge
Sherman	Timber Trails Inn



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BETSEY BARNUM HOUSE, STAMFORD. Historic home maintained by Stamford Historical Society. Open Tues. to Fri. 1-4 p.m. and by appointment. Phone Stamford DAVis 3-1975. Admission 25 cents.

JUDSON HOUSE, STRATFORD. Historic home maintained by Stratford Historical Society. Open Mon., Fri., and Sat. afternoons or by appointment. Phone Bridgeport EDison 7-0395. Admission 25 cents.

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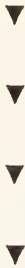
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DANBURY (20 West St.)

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Manager—Richard C. Gram, 20 West St. (Pioneer 8-3824)

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Exec. Sec.—John B. Robinson, 1433 Post Rd., P.O. Box 125.

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STRATFORD

P—Judge Richard L. Weldon, Municipal Building.
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FAIRFIELD COUNTY STATE PARKS

Name	Acres	Town	Facilities
Collis P. Huntington	695	Bethel	Undeveloped
Indian Well	152	Shelton	Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Hiking, Picnicking
Putnam Memorial	232	Redding	Historic site, Museum, Hiking, Picnicking, Fishing
Rocky Glen	41	Newtown	Undeveloped
Sherwood Island	214	Westport	Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Picnicking
Squantz Pond	174	New Fairfield	Camping, Boating, Hiking, Swimming, Fishing, Picnicking
Wooster Mountain	327	Danbury	Skeet Shooting

STATE FORESTS

Paugusett	1,048	Newtown
Pootatuck	997	New Fairfield



Connecticut's Speed Laws

Speed limits on Connecticut highways are indicated on signs posted on all roads entering the state. Visiting motorists are urged to note and observe the limits as a conviction for a speeding violation means the loss of the right to operate a motor vehicle in Connecticut. Out-of-state drivers are welcome in Connecticut and are invited to join with Connecticut drivers in the successful campaign instituted by Governor Ribicoff to reduce highway fatalities.



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First fur hat factory in United States opened in Danbury in 1780 by Zadock Benedict.

First cylinder lock in United States invented by Linus Yale of Stamford in 1848.

First "derby hat" in United States made at South Norwalk by James Knapp in 1850.


First center-fire cartridge for commercial use developed at Bridgeport in 1866 by Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

First steam-propelled horseless carriage made in Bridgeport in 1866 by Alonzo House.

SUN AND SEA



SUN AND SEA are part of Fairfield County's appeal for visitor and resident alike. The many coves and inlets along the waterfront in Greenwich, Stamford, Darien, Norwalk, Westport, Fairfield, Bridgeport and Stratford make it one of the most active boating centers in the state. There are many private beaches on the sound and Sherwood Island, the waterfront State Park at Westport, attracts thousands of visitors annually.



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(one week or less) and no reservations are required for such camping. If short-term space is filled at one park, it can usually be found at another camping area nearby.

FACILITIES EXPANDED

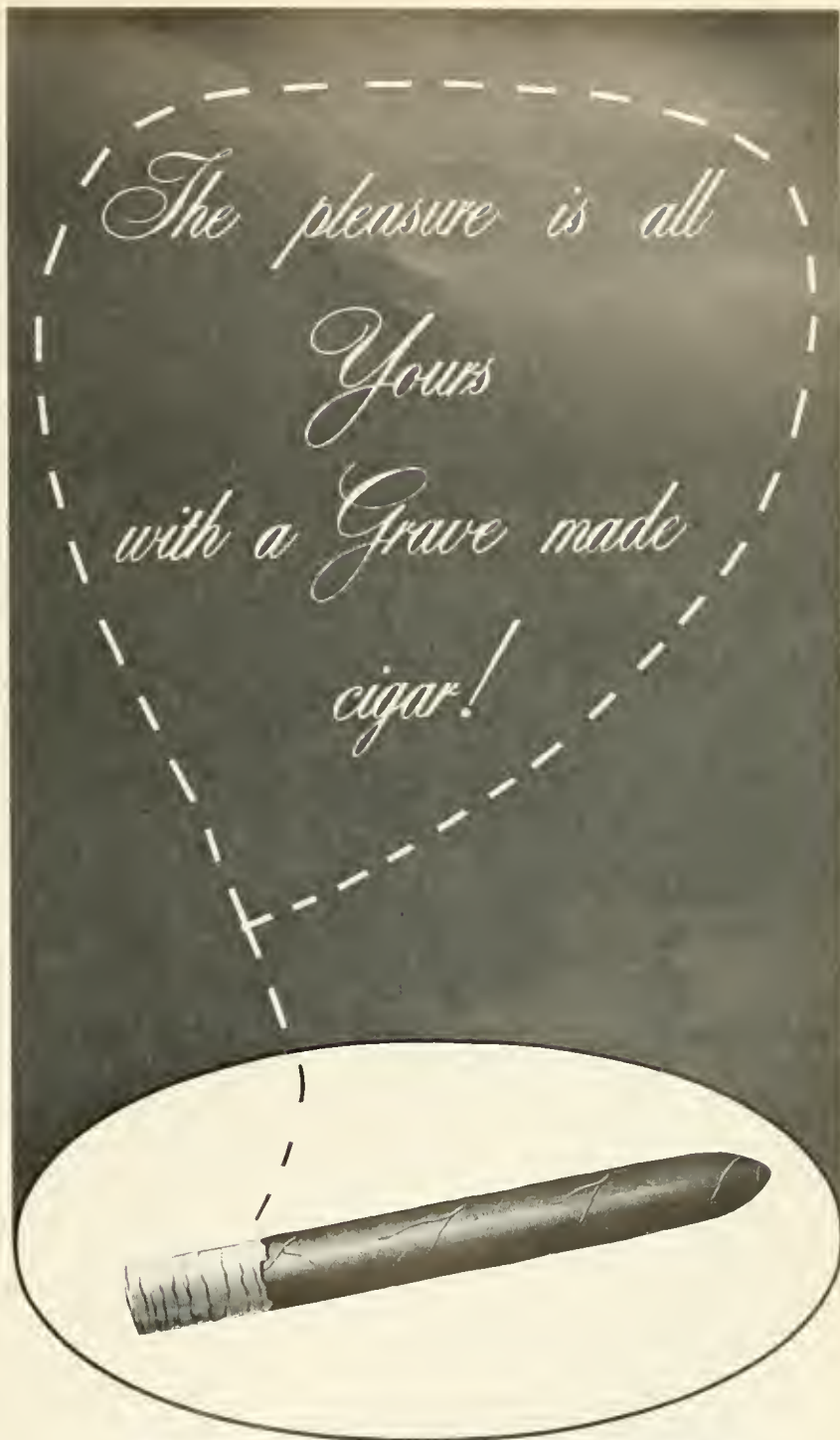
During the past year camping facilities have been expanded at a number of the parks, and additional facilities for short-term campers have been provided at the two popular shore parks, Hammonasset and Rocky Neck. An entirely new camping area is being developed at Kettletown State Park on Lake Zoar, near Southbury. There will be about 50 new units available this year, with more to follow. The camping areas have been enlarged by adding new units at Lake Warmaug, Housatonic Meadows and Black Rock State Parks.

For those who are inexperienced at camping but wish to try it, the best way to begin is to buy only minimum equipment and try camping first on a short-term basis in some of the developed camping areas. Observation and the advice of experienced campers is the best guide to what is needed for the particular type of camping which the individual vacationist may prefer. Campers are a friendly fraternity, and welcome newcomers to the enjoyment of the outdoors. Indeed, in is this friendly camaraderie which is one of the great attractions of a camping vacation, either in the family-camping type of area, or on the rugged trails of remote areas.

Connecticut's State Park and Forest Commission has a new folder which lists all the state parks offering camping, and gives the regulations for their use. This folder is available free, by writing or calling the State Park and Forest Commission, 314 Washington St., Hartford 15.



Editor's Note: For complete details on camping areas of the Northeast, see "Tent Campers' Guide to New England and N.Y. State." Sent post-paid for one dollar by Outdoor Publishers, Box 55, Rocky Hill, Conn.

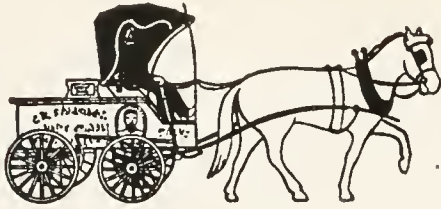


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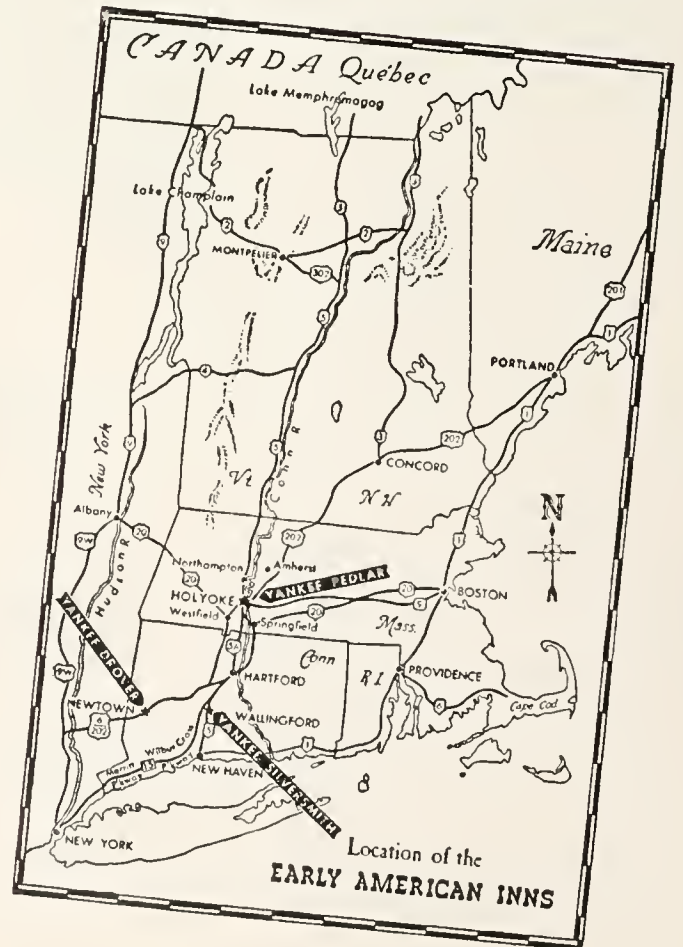
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NEW
HAVEN
COUNTY

THIS IS NEW HAVEN COUNTY

New Haven County is a combination of many fascinating parts. Its southern boundary is Long Island Sound while its neighbors to the north are Hartford and Litchfield Counties, a geographical situation that makes for variety in recreational facilities.

Early Yankee enterprise was responsible for many of the great industries bordering the Naugatuck River between Derby and Waterbury. Their products range from fountain pens to gigantic strips of rolled brass. Some of these plants are managed today by direct descendants of the founders. Others are divisions of giant corporations but all contribute substantially to the state's industrial progress.

The County is named, of course, for New Haven, a city whose roots are deep in Connecticut history. Here is an early seat of Connecticut government and here, too, is one of the world's notable educational and cultural centers, Yale University.

New Haven County's smaller cities grew up around the products first manufactured there and the city and the product name are permanently identified with one another. Thus Waterbury is "the Brass City" while Meriden is "the Silver City."

The County has fully a score of private and public beaches including the beautiful Hammonasset Beach, maintained by the State Park and Forest Commission in the town of Madison. If you prefer to head inland, stop for a moment at Branford's unique trolley museum, one of the very few in the country where the ancient, rambling cars still run, —or at the Whitfield House in Guilford, one of the oldest houses in New England.

The Western towns of the County are less populated and the highways in this area lure the driver who likes to motor leisurely through pleasant scenery. These towns, beyond the usual commuting distance from New York City but still fairly accessible to the metropolis, are retreats for many a "gentleman farmer" who enjoy this activity as a relaxation from more exacting chores. Mr. Ed Sullivan and Mr. Victor Borge are among new New Haven County residents who turn a hand to farm duties when TV schedules permit.

But, read through the town notes on the following pages and decide for yourself what you want to see in New Haven County—an area that offers much to the visitor or resident who wants to "See Connecticut First."

Since 1870 Marlin has been making history with

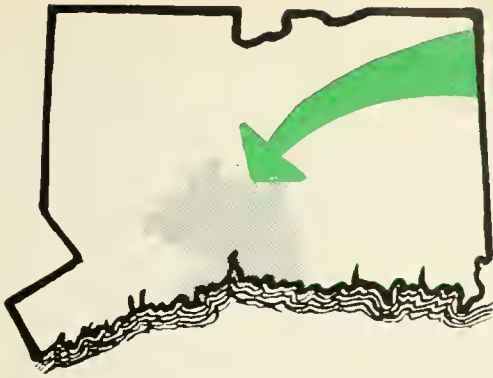
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FIREARMS COMPANY

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



NEW HAVEN COUNTY

... thriving industries—and home of one of the world's great educational centers ...

ANSONIA—Pop. 18,900. Settled 1651. Routes 8 and 115. Principal industries are manufacture of brass and copper products, iron castings, foundry products, eyelets, automatic screw machine products, nail clips and novelties. Town was named for Anson G. Phelps, industrial promoter with a genius for organization. He brought many new industries to town. Heavy machinery has been manufactured here since 1848. (E4)

BEACON FALLS—Pop. 2,200. Settled about 1680. Route 8. The manufacturing of small hardware is the principal industry in this Naugatuck

Valley incorporated in 1871. Part of the Naugatuck State Forest lies within the Beacon Falls town lines. (E4)

BETHANY—Pop. 1,600. Settled about 1700. On Route 63, Agriculture is the main industry in this pleasant New Haven County township on a high plateau, site of one of the state's first airports. (E4)

BRANFORD—Pop. 13,300. Settled 1644. Route 1. Agriculture and the manufacture of malleable iron fittings are the principal industries in this township on Long Island Sound. Some of Connecticut's most attractive

beaches—Short Beach, Indian Neck and Pine Orchard—are located here. If the clang of a trolley bell awakens pleasant memories for you, stop in this summer at the Branford Trolley Museum off Route 1. It's one of the largest in the country devoted to this near-obsolete mode of transportation. On weekends trolley fans can ride on a short line here where some of the antique cars are in operation. (F6)

CHESHIRE—Pop. 8,600. Settled 1694. Route 10. Agriculture and the manufacture of brass goods are the principal industries in this township. It is fast becoming a popular residential—
continued on page 52

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Hartford Hospital.

The Health Picture In Connecticut

by **Ira V. Hiscock**
*Chairman of Public
Health, Yale University*

The picture of Health for the people in Connecticut is colored favorably by the economic, educational, industrial and social conditions. Medical, dental, nursing, hospital, rehabilitation and other professional voluntary and official services are well provided. The organization pattern is cumbersome but we can be proud of the quality and quantity.

Responsibility for community health rests jointly on the local and state departments of health and on several other official bodies, on the medical, dental and allied professions, the hospitals, schools, voluntary health agencies, and the public generally. Health is recognized as a fundamental right; but, in the Connecticut way of life, it has to be won by individual interest and acceptance of responsibility for participation.

"For a clean state and healthy people" is a motto of the Connecticut State Department of Health which is the focus of most public health activities. With headquarters in Hartford, the Department of Health provides administrative

services (including issuing licenses, and registration, nutrition and supplies), community health services (including maternal and child hygiene, public health nursing, health information), sanitary engineering, laboratory services, and medical services (including dental hygiene, health services for state employees, occupational health, preventable and chronic disease services, and vital statistics).

Authority is derived from the state's general powers to legislate for the protection of the public safety, health, and morals. Local governmental units derive their authority from primary local power and from the state constitution and laws. In most instances, the 169 local health departments (only 14 having full-time directors of health serving about half of the population) act as independent units ex-

A vast organization is dedicated to the idea of healthy bodies and healthy minds for the people of Connecticut.

cept for advice and consultation which they may receive from the state agencies through technical consultations, grant-in-aid programs, direct services such as those of the public health laboratories, and cooperative agreements.

Official responsibilities for various functions of public health on a state basis are distributed among more commissions and departments than are established as operating units in most states and territories. Hence there are the: Department of Mental Health besides individual boards of trustees of the hospitals for mental illness and the institutions for the mentally retarded; Tuberculosis Commission; Commission on Care of the Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm (with the important Woodruff Center for long term illness care and rehabilitation); Food and Drug Commission; Department of Agriculture section on milk and milk products; and State Water Commission among others. As in most states, there are many voluntary agencies, both state and local, often having

continued page 112

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

continued from page 49

tial area and its population has increased 36.6 per cent since 1950. We'll bet you didn't know that an arch built here many years ago to carry the railroad tracks over the old Farmington Canal is a "multicentered helicoidal skew arch." The things you learn in Connecticut Holiday. (D5)

DERBY—Pop. 10,700. Settled about 1651. Route 8. Agriculture, publishing, and manufacture of castings, forgings, machinery, rubber goods, textiles and nail clippers are the principal industries in this busy town, one of Connecticut's early manufacturing towns. Part of it was once known as Birmingham and in 1836 a copper mill opened here. Two years later John L. Howe, inventor of the first pin-making machine, moved his plant to this section and for many years provided heavy competition for England's long-established pin manufacturers. (F4)

EAST HAVEN—Pop. 16,400. Settled 1657. Routes I and 100. John Winthrop established an iron works here near the outlet of Lake Saltonstall the year the town was settled. There are

beaches along East Haven's shoreline on Long Island Sound. One of them—Momauguin—was named for the Indian chief who sold land in this area to the early settlers. (F5)

GUILFORD—Pop. 6,000. Settled 1639. Routes 1 and 77. Agriculture, foundries and manufacturing of iron and copper products are the principal industries in this shore town, one of the oldest in Connecticut. The town has many interesting early-American homes including Whitfield House, an ancient structure built with the stone from nearby quarries in 1639-40 by the Rev. Henry Whitfield who came here from England. It's one of New England's oldest houses and is maintained now by the state as a historical museum. The town, like other shore communities, is popular with summer visitors. (F6)

HAMDEN—Pop. 36,000. Settled in 1664. Routes 10 and 15. Agriculture and the manufacture of electric lighting, heating, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment for railroad cars, revolvers, shotguns, rolled steel, cinder blocks, zippers and wire products are the principal industries in this community north of New Haven. A striking geographic feature is the trap rock range of Mt. Carmel which looms

in the distance as the form of a sleeping giant. One of the state's largest and busiest state parks is located here. On the Lake Whitney dam is a tablet honoring one of Hamden's and Connecticut's most famous citizens, Eli Whitney. The famous Yankee inventor, who is credited with introducing the modern manufacturing principle of interchangeable parts as early as 1798. Whitneyville, in Hamden, is named for Whitney who won fame as a gun maker and as inventor of the cotton gin. (E5)

MADISON—Pop. 3,700. Settled about 1649. Routes I and 79. Agriculture is the principal industry in this township, once a part of Guilford. It became a separate town in 1826 and was named for former president Madison. George W. Scranton, who founded Scranton, Pa., was a Madison native. The 954 acre Hammonasset Beach is the largest public bathing beach in Connecticut. It has been a state park since 1919 and attracts more than two million visitors annually. There are several well-preserved ancient homes in the Madison area, many of them dating back to Connecticut's early days as a shipbuilding and shipping center. (F6)

continued on page 58

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HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT

AMERICA'S COLLEGE FOR CHEFS

BY FRANCES ROTH



... cooking is a fine art at

New Haven's famous institute ...

One of Connecticut's unique schools which has achieved national fame is the Culinary Institute of America at New Haven, Connecticut. Its lovely tree lined campus is located between the Yale Divinity School on the North and the Willard Gibbs Science Laboratories on the South. Several hundred young American men and women take basic courses in fine quantity cooking and pastry making at the Institute under the guidance of a world renowned faculty of Chefs and Pastry Chefs.

When the first atomic powered submarine the "Nautilus" was launched at Groton in January, 1954, the faculty and students of the Institute catered the launching luncheon for one thousand distinguished guests headed by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The latter's "I christen thee, USS Nautilus" plummeted the history-making ship, built in Connecticut by the General Dynamics Corporation, into the icy waters of the Thames River, and thus began the saga of a modern "Twenty leagues under the Sea" powered by uranium. A model of the "Nautilus" created in sugar was the center piece used at the luncheon.

continued page 54

"ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S FINEST"

WAVERLY INN



On the College Highway at Cheshire

An illustrious restaurant affording a luxurious setting without departing from a policy of moderate prices. Elegantly decorated with furnishings from the old Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga Springs. Excellent cuisine and service that leaves nothing to be desired. Cocktail Lounge. Banquet facilities of all kinds. Entertaining Hammond Organ. Closed Mondays.

For Reservations Phone
Cheshire, Browning 2-5325



OPEN YEAR AROUND

CLOSED MONDAYS

continued from page 53

Native as well as foreign dishes are created and taught to the students. When requested to submit several which are best loved by Connecticut they decided that the New England Clam Chowder made with Guilford Quohaugs was known to the early settlers and has been a great favorite through the centuries. This recipe, prepared by Chef Instructor Howard E. Partridge, appears below.

A 20th Century newcomer to our State which has achieved immediate acceptance is the Rock Cornish Game Hen.

John J. Griffin also a Chef Instructor at the Institute, lists instructions for the ideal way to prepare this delicacy.

A non-profit resident academy in the best tradition of education in Connecticut, the Institute is governed by a distinguished group of citizens and educators, under the chairmanship of Mrs. James Rowland Angell of New Haven. While touring Yale University be sure to visit the Culinary Institute.



NEW ENGLAND CLAM CHOWDER

RECIPE FOR 24 cups

Ingredients:

- 12 Quohaugs
- 1/2 lb. Salt Pork diced
- 2 cups finely chopped Onions
- 1 quart small diced Potatoes
- 1 quart Milk
- 1 quart Light Cream
- 1/2 cup of bread flour
- Salt and Pepper

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Wash Quohaugs thoroughly to remove all sand. Put Quohaugs in a pot with 2 quarts of water and place on the range. When Clams come to a boil, take from range and remove clams from the water. Strain the water clams were cooked in and save. This is the stock for the chowder.

Remove clams from the shells and chop. Fry the salt pork to render the grease and strain. Saute chopped onions in salt pork grease and add chopped clams when onions are nearly cooked. Add flour to make a roux, then add clam stock. Let cook for 10 minutes. Cook potatoes separately and add to thickened stock. Add milk and cream. Salt and pepper to taste.



ROCK CORNISH GAME HENS

RECIPE FOR 6

Ingredients:

2 medium carrots	} finely diced
3 stalks celery	
10 ozs. mushrooms	
4 medium shallots	
1 small onion	

Spice Bag

½ teaspoon of ground fresh oregano
3 whole black peppercorns crushed
Salt and Ac'cent to taste

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Take 6 Rock Cornish hens—oven prepared—(eviscerated) and rub all over with French's prepared mustard.

Use a small roast pan and butter the bottom of it lightly. Add the mirepoix (finely diced carrots, celery, mushrooms, shallots and onions) to cover the bottom of pan.

Roast off hens on top of this mixture.

Brown hens in a hot oven, turning occasionally. When evenly colored reduce heat to 350°. Cook breast side up until tender. When hens are cooked the leg meat is soft and tender. The bone will turn when a little pressure is applied. Now the hen is cooked.

Remove Cornish hens from pan, add a little flour to the mirepoix and juice in pan to make the roux. To this add a good chicken stock and thicken to the consistency desired. If no chicken stock is available chicken base dissolved in hot water or chicken bouillon cubes may be used. To this add the spice bag (oregano, black peppercorns, salt and Ac'cent) and one large tablespoon of a good red currant jelly. Allow to simmer approximately 15 minutes. Then strain through a fine sieve or a cheese cloth.

When finished, place Cornish hens in the above sauce in roasting pan and allow to simmer in a low oven for approximately ten minutes. This gives more body and strength to the sauce and also improves the savory flavor.

Chef Griffin says, "This is my own recipe that I have worked out and have used which has proven itself very satisfactory."



Mrs. Roth is director of the Culinary Institute.

Hoops make history in Connecticut

Back in 1886, a newly born Connecticut company came to the aid of the ladies by manufacturing the hoop skirts so vital to fashion. Keeping pace with the changing fashions and with the growth of Connecticut, this company now bears the name, Sarong, Inc., and ranks among the world's leading girdle manufacturers. This year, Sarong celebrates its seventy-first birthday with the opening of the most modern girdle factory in the world—showing its confidence in the state which fosters industrial growth: Connecticut.

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of the most successful music circuses in the United States is located near the geographical center of the state in Wallingford, this being the well-known Oakdale Musical Theatre managed by Ben Segal. Oakdale and Shakespeare together attracted almost a half-million theatre-goers last summer. Musical plays and operettas spice the Oakdale fare, with this music tent giving the summer visitor the opportunity of seeing the new method of staging musicals "in the round," which adds vitality and vibrancy to the productions.

Another important summer attraction is the Ivoryton Playhouse, operated by Milton Stieffel. This theatre, like our Westport Country Playhouse, is one of the oldest in the country, and can be relied upon to supply excellent plays, stars and acting.

Having celebrated its first quarter-century anniversary, the Westport Country Playhouse will present a festival of comedy and new plays in 1957. Known for its charming architecture, the Country Playhouse has become famous for its productions of new plays, as well as interesting revivals of old ones. Among the new plays first seen at Westport was William Inge's "Come Back Little Sheba," starring Shirley Booth and Sidney Blackmer—a show which launched one of the most important new playwrights in the American theatre.

Other outstanding summer theatres which are situated on leading highways and are readily accessible include the playhouses along the shore at Clinton and Groton and in the Litchfield hills at Sharon, all three theatres taking the names of their respective towns. For variety in taste a visit is also worthwhile to theatres in Litchfield and Somers, as well as Jack Quinn's Playhouse at Southbury, the Montowese Playhouse in Branford, Oval-in-the-Grove in Farmington, the

Silvermine Guild Players in Norwalk, the White Barn in Westport and the brand new summer theatre at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. Most of these theatres are located in picturesque towns which provide excellent parking facilities and restaurants or country inns nearby.



New Haven's Shubert Theater is the temporary pre-Broadway home for many of the most popular musicals and dramas. "Fair Lady" had its try-out in the Connecticut playhouse before moving on to New York.

One of the reasons for the high standard of play production in Connecticut is the fact that the audiences are extremely intelligent and discriminating, so that any theatre which is not up to standard does not last very long. Connecticut residents and visitors alike will find a hearty welcome at the summer theatres, where they may see some of the latest Broadway shows performed by their favorite stars of the theatre, television and the movies.

Among its many "firsts" Connecticut numbers its summer theatres, which pioneered this happy rural pastime that spread westward along the paths of the old covered wagons.

Now, if Summer is only one of the seasons you enjoy in Connecticut, if you prefer the colorful Fall foliage, the Winter ice boating or the delicate Spring dogwood blossoms of this, the Constitution State, then the Shubert Theatre in New Haven is for you. At this tryout center for the entire New York theatrical world you could have seen the world premieres of such current Broadway hits as "My Fair Lady," "The Bells Are Ringing," "A Visit to a Small Planet," "Middle of the Night" and other successes.

Yes, year-round there are only three top place names in U.S. show business: Hollywood, Broadway and Connecticut. Each has its stars and bright lights, but only one has New England charm as well. Take your seats, please! The Connecticut curtain is going up again! ▲▲▲

- CONNECTICUT
SUMMER
THEATERS**
- AMERICAN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL THEATRE, Stratford
 - CLINTON PLAYHOUSE, Clinton
 - COUNTRY PLAYHOUSE, Westport
 - GROTON PLAYHOUSE, Groton
 - IVORYTON PLAYHOUSE, Ivoryton
 - LITCHFIELD SUMMER THEATRE, Litchfield
 - OAKDALE MUSICAL THEATRE, Wallingford
 - OVAL-In-The-GROVE, Farmington
 - SHARON PLAYHOUSE, Sharon
 - SILVERMINE GUILD PLAYERS, Norwalk
 - SOMERS PLAYHOUSE, Somers
 - SOUTHBURY PLAYHOUSE, Southbury
 - UNIVERSITY of CONN., Summer Theatre, Storrs
 - WHITE BARN THEATRE, Westport



NEW HAVEN COUNTY HOTEL—RESORT DIRECTORY

RESORTS

Branford	Golden Anchor Hotel
	O-we-no-go Inn
	See page 58
(Indian Neck)	Montasco Inn
	The Montowese House
(Pine Orchard)	Sheldon House
(Stony Creek)	Indian Point House
Guilford	Sachem's Head Hotel
Madison	The Dolly Madison
	Madison Beach Hotel
Milford	Hotel Elsmere
	The Sea Breeze
West Haven	The Elm Terrace Inn

CITY HOTELS

Meriden	Hotel Winthrop
New Haven	Duncan Hotel
	Hotel Taft
Waterbury	Roger Smith Elton Hotel
	Kingsbury Hotel

VILLAGE INNS

Guilford	Guilford Manor
Madison	Stagg's Head Inn
	Stevens Inn
	Webb House
Southbury	Oak Tree Inn

Oakdale

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The New Haven Register

CONNECTICUT'S
LEADING NEWSPAPER

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

continued from page 52

MERIDEN—Pop. 49,100. Settled in 1661. Routes 5A and 6A. This busy industrial community is known as the "Silver City" and is the home of the world's largest manufacturer of solid and plated silverware in the world. Other industries include processing of gold, silver and nickel-plated ware and the manufacture of various types of utensils, hardware, fixtures and novelties. Hubbard Park here, gift of the late Walter Hubbard, is a 1,000 acre woodland area that ranks with the best of New England's municipal parks. The prevailing mood in the city is one of cheerfulness despite the fact that Mt. Lamentation overlooks the area. (D5)

MIDDLEBURY—Pop. 3,900. Settled 1702. Routes 188 and 6A. Principal industries are agriculture and the manufacture of clocks and watches. There are pleasant scenic drives in the vicinity of this residential suburb of Waterbury. Lake Quassapaug here is a popular recreation area. There is an amusement park at the Lake as well as many private cottages. Watch your step on Breakneck Hill. (D4)

MILFORD—Pop. 37,000. Settled 1639. Routes 1 and 121. Principal industries in this waterfront township, one of the oldest in Connecticut, are agriculture, shell-fisheries and the manufacture of brass goods, marine hardware, locks and electric motors. Beaches and docking facilities make Milford one of the state's most active summer resort towns. (F4)

NAUGATUCK—Pop. 19,200. Settled 1702. Routes 8 and 63. The town, whose products are nationally known, is prominently identified with the development of the rubber industry in the United States. Charles and Henry Goodyear, pioneers in rubber processing, established a factory here in 1843. The nation's largest producer of rubber footwear operates several plants here today. Synthetic rubber, chemicals, brass novelties, plastics and moulded aluminum are among other Naugatuck products. (D4)

NEW HAVEN—Pop. 165,400. Settled 1638. Routes 1, 15 and 80. A modern and progressive city that sprang from the settlement organized here more than three centuries ago by the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. A broad plain, flanked by towering cliffs of East and West Rocks, it is sometimes referred to as the "City of Towers" because of the Yale University buildings and the industrial buildings within the town limits. New Haven had the benefit of early "town planning" for it was laid out as a half mile square, subdivided into smaller squares. The central squares were reserved for public use, a tradition maintained to this day. From 1701 to 1875 New Haven and

Hartford were the joint capitals of Connecticut. Ancient churches on the Green, the many Yale University buildings (including the Art Gallery, Sterling Memorial Library and Peabody Museum), and such historic buildings as the Pardee Morris House on Lighthouse Road make New Haven a focal point for visitors. There are guided campus tours at Yale during the summer and visitors are welcome at many of the University buildings. The city, in addition to being one of the nation's foremost cultural centers, is one of Connecticut's leading industrial communities. Its principal industries today include the manufacture of guns, ammunition, hardware, clocks, watches, rubber goods, insulated wire and insulators, corsets, clothing, machinery, machine tools, wire goods, paper boxes, toys, automotive parts, boilers and many other items. (F5)

NORTH BRANFORD—Pop. 2,600. Settled 1650. Routes 29, 139 and 80. Principal industries are agriculture and processing of trap rock. Gaillard Lake, one of south central Connecticut's largest bodies of water is located here. Northford, at the junctions of Routes 17 and 22 is also a part of North Branford township. (E6)

NORTH HAVEN—Pop. 11,900. Settled 1650. Routes 5 and 22. Principal industries today are manufacture of aircraft, abrasives, asbestos, paper boxes, mineral products, cutlery, tools, hardware, chemicals, wood products, bricks, fertilizers, machinery and plumbing and heating equipment. A fast-growing industrial suburb of New Haven. (E5)

**The
O-we-ne-go
Inn**

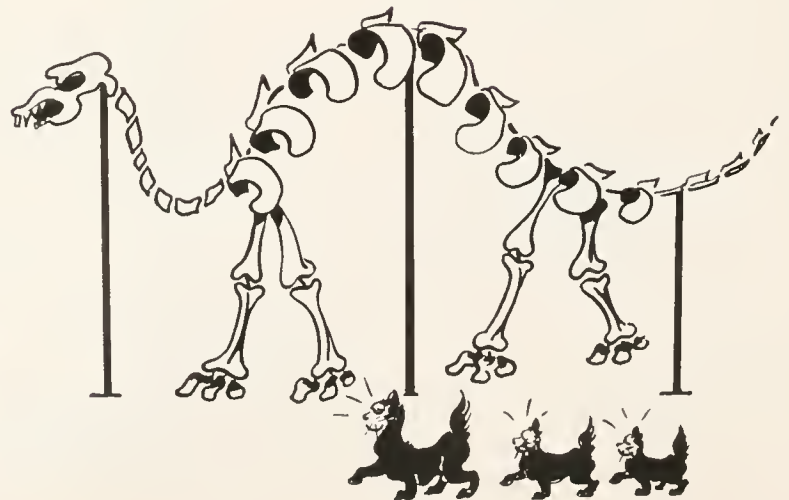


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INDIAN NECK, BRANFORD, CONN.**

Picturesquely situated 10 miles east of New Haven, on Route #1, overlooking Capt. Kidds' famous Thimble Islands. Private sandy beach. Tennis and other sport facilities on the premises. Spacious room accommodations. Fine foods for hearty appetites temptingly prepared. Cocktail lounge.

For Reservations Call
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ORANGE—Pop. 5,300. Incorporated 1822. Route 152. The fastest growing town in Connecticut. Midway between New Haven and Milford, Orange's population has increased 74.8 per cent since 1950. Its principal industries are printing, woodworking, plant breeding, home building and manufacture of rubber products, tote boxes, overhead doors, burial vaults, truck bodies, cedar furniture, grafting wax, steel sash and machine screws. (F4)

OXFORD—Pop. 3,100. Settled about 1680. Route 67. There's no university here but the town was named for Oxford, England. An attractive, rural, New Haven County town that hasn't changed very much since it was incorporated in 1798. Some of the state's hiking trails cut through the woodlands in this township. Part of Kettleton State Park is located here. (E4)

PROSPECT—Pop. 2,600. Organized 1798. Routes 68 and 69. The principal industry today in this rural town is agriculture but at one time in its history it was larger than its neighboring community of Waterbury. The Civil War monument in the center of town was provided by the state in recognition of the fact that Prospect provided proportionately more soldiers for the Civil War than any other Connecticut town. (D4)

SEYMOUR—Pop. 9,100. Settled about 1680. Routes 8 and 67. Agriculture and manufacture of brass and copper goods, luggage, hardware, fountain pens and pencils, paper, telegraph cables, small tools and moulded brass are the principal industries in this Naugatuck valley industrial town. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, originator of the dime novel that preceded the comic book in U. S. popularity, was born here in 1810. Gen. David Humphreys developed part of this township in 1806 for the benefit of workmen in one of his early woolen mills. (E4)

SOUTHBURY—Pop. 4,600. Settled 1673. Routes 67, 6 and 202. Rural Connecticut countryside bordering the Housatonic which today is a popular retreat for such TV stars as Ed Sullivan and Victor Borge who operate farms here. Agriculture and the manufacture of steel traps and tacks are the main industries here. Part of Kettleton State Park is located here

and the popular Pomperaug hiking trail winds through part of the township. (D3)

WALLINGFORD—Pop. 23,500. Settled 1667. Routes 5 and 150. Principal industries today, as for many years in the past, are agriculture and the manufacture of silverware. Steel, plastic materials and hardware are also among Wallingford's products. Silver factories have been in operation here since 1836. In the summer the town is the scene of one of the state's popular "straw hat" musical productions. The Samuel Parsons house and Wharton Brook State Park attract many visitors to this industrial center. (D5)



WATERBURY—Pop. 112,200. Settled in 1678. Routes 8, 69 and 6A. The Brass Center of The World, Waterbury is noted also for the production of newspapermen. John Allen made brass buttons and buckles here as early as 1750 and enterprising Yankees developed and improved brass making processes ever since. Some of the nation's foremost producers of brass and copper products operate plants here. The city is also the home of the late "Dollar Watch," still available at approximately \$2.50. Once the nation's most popular timepiece, they sold at a rate of five million per year from 1900 through 1922. Early brassmakers organized the first trade association in America here in 1835 to control the output of brass in the Naugatuck Valley. Inventive manufacturers have produced virtually everything from common pins to complicated brass tubing in this busy industrial city. (D4)

WEST HAVEN—Pop. 36,400. Settled 1648. Route 162. Principal industries are manufacture of buckles, automobile tires, textiles, artificial stone products and small metal parts. Savin Rock, an amusement area sometimes called Connecticut's "Coney Island" is located here. There are other beaches within West Haven town limits along Long Island Sound. (F5)

WOLCOTT—Pop. 4,800. Settled 1731. Route 69. A rural area northeast of Waterbury whose population has increased 35 per cent since 1950. Hitchcock Lake and three reservoirs serving Waterbury and New Britain are located here. The so-called "Grand Junction" of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association hiking trails is in Wolcott not far from Route 69 and is the hub for the Quinnipiac Trail that winds over Southington Mountain from New Haven, the Mattatuck Trail that runs northwest to connect with the Appalachian Trail in Litchfield County and the Tunxis Trail that leads east. Agriculture and the manufacture of tools and novelties are the principal industries here.

WOODBIDGE—Pop. 3,600. Settled 1660. Route 114. A suburban residential town once known as Amity. Principal industry today is agriculture although prior to 1850 it was one of New England's leading match producing centers. A small factory here with 15 employees turned out 20,000 gross a year, a remarkable accomplishment in those days. (C5)

NEW HAVEN COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Hammonasset Beach	1015	Madison	Boating, Camping, Fishing, Shelter, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
High Roek Rec. Area		Beacon Falls	Undeveloped, Picnicking.
Kettletown	485	Southbury	Fishing, Hiking, Swimming, Undeveloped.
Osborndale	412	Derby	Undeveloped.
Quinnipiac River	307	North Haven	Undeveloped.
Sleeping Giant	1077	Hamden	Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Southford Falls	120	Oxford	Fishing, Hiking, Undeveloped.
West Peak	181	Meriden	Hiking, Picnicking.
Wharton Brook	106	Wallingford	Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Whitmore Glen	120	Naugatuck	Undeveloped.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Naugatuck	3,264	Beacon Falls

NEW HAVEN COUNTY MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC HOMES

Branford Electric Railway Assn. (Trolley Museum): off Route U.S. 1 near East Haven-Branford town line.

Trolley cars dating back to the 1890's. Open week ends and holidays.

Henry Whitfield State Historical Museum (Old Stone House): Whitfield St., Guilford.

Exhibits: rare Colonial antiques, many interesting relics of the period. Closed in November. No admission. *Yale University Art Gallery*: 1111 Chapel Street, New Haven.

Exhibits: of special note are the Jarves and Griggs collections of Italian primitives; Connecticut interiors of the 18th century; Trumbull collection of American Revolutionary paintings; Garvan collection of American silver, furniture, glass, prints and paintings of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

New Haven Colony Historical Society: 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven.

Peabody Museum: Yale University, New Haven.

Exhibits: geologic and biologic displays, including dinosaurs and other fossil vertebrates; anthropology; natural history of Southern New England.

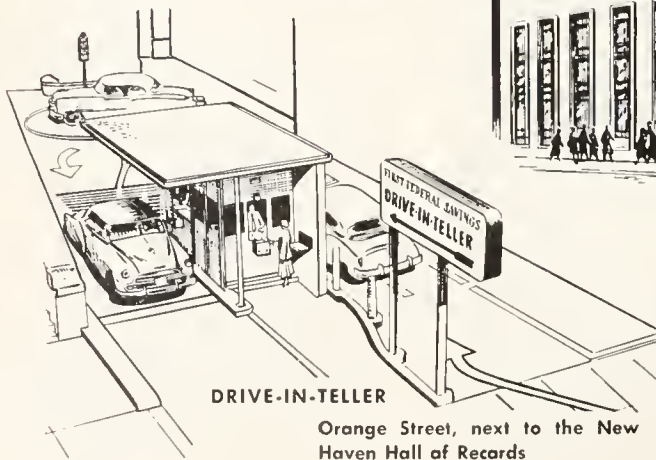
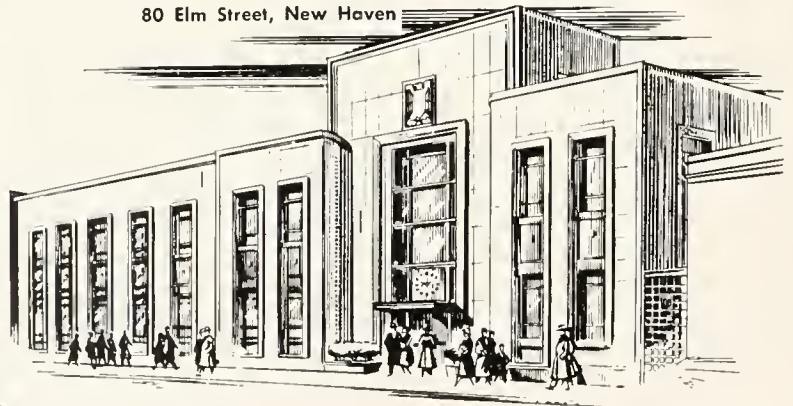
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FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAVEN

MILFORD OFFICE
13 River Street



MAIN OFFICE
80 Elm Street, New Haven



HAMDEN OFFICE 1190 Dixwell Avenue

Pardee-Morris House: 325 Lighthouse Road, New Haven.

Originally constructed by Eleazer Morris around 1680-1685. Open May 1 to November 1 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays except Monday, and 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays. No admission charge.

Mattatuck Historical Society: Waterbury.

Exhibits: historical material connected with Waterbury. Open Sunday and Monday from 2 to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. No admission charge.

Richard Mansfield House, Ansonia. Maintained by Antiquarian and Landmarks Society. Open 2 to 5 p.m. daily May 15-Oct. 15. Admission 25¢.

Hyland House, Guilford. Maintained by Dorothy Whitfield Society. Open daily 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. June 15-Sept. 30. Admission 25¢.

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

For additional information on New Haven County Towns consult the organizations listed below

ANSONIA

P—Anthony King, 4 Hull Street
Sec.-Treas.—Albin H. Sokolnicki, Travel Agent, 290 Main St.

BRANFORD

P—Peter Batrow, Vice Pres., Batrow Laboratories, Short Beach Road
Exec. Sec.—Earl W. Colter, 158 Montowese St. (HUBbard 8-3511)

CHESHIRE

P—Raymond J. Quinn, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, 480 South Main St.
Exec. Sec.—Mrs. Adeline C. Peircey, 1030 South Main St. (BR 2-5319)

DERBY BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION (211 Main St.)

P—Arthur Bronfin, Assistant Mgr., Reliable Dept. Store, 6 Olivia St.
Sec.-Treas.—Michael Petz, Birmingham National Bank, 282 Main St.
(REgent 4-3071)

DERBY AND SHELTON BOARD OF TRADE

P—William P. Hession, Hession Bros., 31 Tenth St., Derby
Sec.-Treas.—William M. Miller, Miller Insurance Agency, P.O. Box 347,
Shelton. (Ansonia, REgent 5-4619)

EAST HAVEN

P—Ralph C. DeLucia, Ralph's Auto Electric Sales & Service,
170 Main St.
S—Mrs. Dorothy L. Smith, Do-Ray Letter Shop, 188 Main St.
(HOBart 7-5179)

GUILFORD

P—E. Broekhuysen, Plant Mgr., Micromatic Hone Corp., Micro-Mold
Mfg. Division
S—H. Sage Adams, Adams Insurance Agency, Box 273.
(GLEndale 3-2004)

HAMDEN (152 Temple St., New Haven)

P—Henry S. Kelly, 152 Temple St., New Haven
Exec. Sec.—Walter O. Lee, 152 Temple St., New Haven. (MAIn 4-1141)

MT. CARMEL CIVIC ASSOCIATION

P—Professor George W. Pierson, Ives St. (R)
S—Mrs. Alma M. Mattoon, 720 Mt. Carmel Ave. (CH 8-2958) (R)

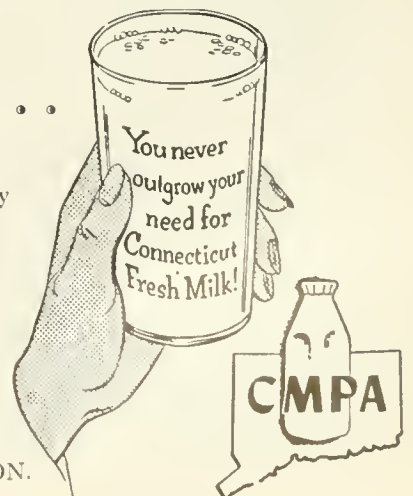
continued page 62

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Stay as long as you like in our modern cities surrounded by our quiet pastoral countryside. While you're here, enjoy plenty of our delicious, Connecticut Fresh Milk, bottled by better Connecticut dairies under their own brand.

Yours for fun,

THE CONNECTICUT MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.



continued from page 61

MERIDEN (43½ Colony St.)

P—Bernard D. Kasack, Bernard D. Kasack Guild Optician, 35 Colony St.
Exec. Sec.—Sanford S. Shorr, 43½ Colony St. (BEverly 5-7901)

MILFORD (189 Broad St., P.O. Box 452)

P—Harry F. Dickinson, Pers. Mgr., U.S. Electrical Motors, Inc.,
Old Gate Lane
Exec. Dir.—Curry M. Bartlett, Jr., 189 Broad St. (TRinity 4-6071)

NAUGATUCK (203 Church St.)

P—William Noble, Pres., W. J. Megin, Inc., 51 Elm St.
Exec. Vice Pres.—Melvin P. Engelstad, 203 Church St. (PA 9-3625)

NEW HAVEN (152 Temple St.)

P—Milton P. Bradley, Sr., Vice Pres., New Haven Bank, N.B.A.,
128 Temple St.
Exec. Vice Pres.—W. Adam Johnson, 152 Temple St. (MAin 4-1141)

SEYMOUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P—Anthony Chiodo, Derby Ave. (R)
Sec.-Treas.—C. Arthur Maybury, Jr., Maybury Ins. Agency, 90 Main.

WALLINGFORD

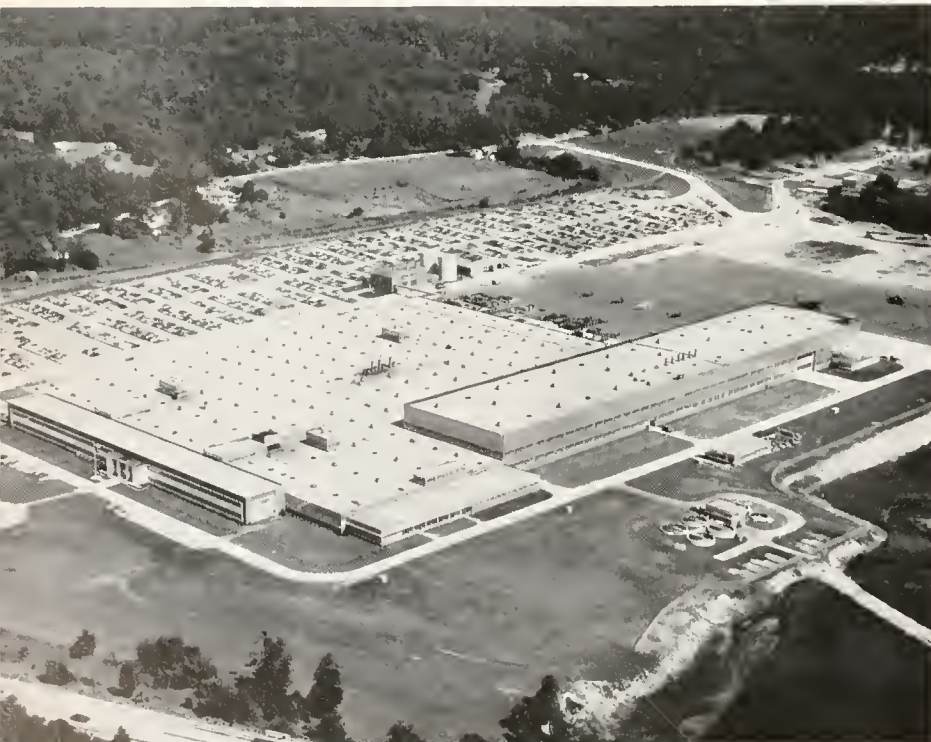
P—Harold E. Dederick, Business Manager, Gaylord Farm.
S—Louis Isakson, P.O. Box 266. (COLony 9-3744)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF WATERBURY, INC. (7 Field St.)

P—Louis J. Schuster, Chase Brass & Copper Co., 236 Grand St.
Exec. Vice Pres.—Rex Brown, 7 Field St. (PLaza 4-6123-4-5)

WEST HAVEN (507 Campbell Ave.)

P—Francis Skerritt, Town Building Inspector, 584 Campbell Ave.
S—Mrs. Vera Clark, 507 Campbell Ave. (WE 3-1500)



This Sikorsky plant is an example of the modern industrial plants to be found in many Connecticut communities.

**PROGRESSIVE
CONNECTICUT**

Modern Factory Buildings

Help the State Maintain Its

Industrial Leadership

by Leo F. Caproni

Connecticut, sometimes called "the land of steady habits," has long been known for its respect for tradition but this regard for things of the past has never interfered with progress. Nowhere is this more evident than on the industrial scene where, in the past two decades, and particularly within the past few years, the state's various manufacturers have replaced or supplemented existing multi-floor buildings with modern, spacious single-story structures.

Drive today to virtually any corner of Connecticut and you are almost certain to see along the highway a new plant under construction that is typical of the new trend in industrial buildings. There is benefit to all—the manufacturer, the employee and the consumer—in this new pattern. For one thing, in properly laid out plants there is a saving of approximately 20 per cent in the labor cost because material goes through the various manufacturing processes in about one-half the time, resulting in a lower production cost and, consequently, a lower sales price. Employees' comfort is a serious concern of the manufacturer and the plant planner. Many of today's new Connecticut plants are air-conditioned, have recreation facilities and provide attractively decorated employee cafeterias.

The climate for industry in Connecticut is healthful. There are many local organizations—or, on the state level, the Connecticut Development Commission or the State Industrial Council—who are ready to provide all necessary help to attract new industry. And, Connecticut architects, industrial engineers and utility companies are ready to combine their skills to construct fine, modern plants to meet the requirements of thriving, progressive Connecticut.

Mr. Caproni is president of Caproni Associates, New Haven, and one of the state's leading industrial architects.

Words America Lives By

By BRUCE CATTON

Mr. Catton is editor of "American Heritage" and author of Pulitzer prize winning novel "A Stillness At Appomattox."

The Nathan Hale family homestead, South Coventry.

The British officers saw nothing unusual about it. They had caught a spy inside their lines at New York. Under the laws of war his life was properly forfeit, and they were going to execute him. That was all there was to it.

So the file of Redcoats led the way to the execution. The prisoner, bound, stood with the rope about his neck. He was a young man, the name of him Nathan Hale, and he had a quiet dignity that impressed his captors. Just before he was swung off into eternity one of these, moved by sudden sympathy, asked if he had any last message. He replied calmly:

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Then the signal was given, the execution was performed, the body was cut down and buried without marker or headstone, and everything was over.

Except that the words young Nathan Hale uttered kept on living. Something was involved here that the executioner's rope could not kill, not the rope, or the file of musketeers, or all the might of the British Empire. That something was the simple patriotism that this new country had inspired in the breasts of men who were fighting and dying to make the country free. Hale's words spoke for everybody—for the patriots who fought and won the American Revolution, and for the millions of their descendants who, since then, have put their lives in the balance whenever the country needed them.

Hale's own story is extremely simple.

He was born at Coventry, Conn., in 1755, was educated at Yale, and became a schoolteacher. When the Revolution began he joined a Connecticut regiment, serving at the siege of Boston and winning promotion to captain. When the British seized New York in 1776, his regiment was sent down to that vicinity, and Hale



had a part in a daring little expedition that captured a British ship under the very guns of a man-of-war.

When the American command needed information about what the occupation troops were doing, Hale volunteered to act as a spy. Disguised as a Dutch schoolmaster, he got inside the British lines, did his dangerous job effectively, and was finally caught and hanged. He was 21 at the time of his death.

That is all there is to his story . . . but it is a vital part of the heritage of all Americans: our real national wealth, that goes on yielding returns generation after generation, inspiring men to greatness, keeping the nation alive and strong. If we ever forget the story we lose something priceless. From 1776 to the present day, it has been the battle cry for all men who have loved their nation and its future a little more than their own well-being:

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." ▲▲▲

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Welcome

to the

Berlin Turnpike



When driving on the Berlin Turnpike
patronize association members
displaying this official sign...

BERLIN TURNPIKE . . .

way-station
for the
weary
traveler
for a century
and a half . . .

It is difficult for the traveler driving along the modern Berlin Turnpike to realize that about a century and a half ago it was a mere "single lane" path scarcely wide enough for the rumbling, hard-riding stage coaches of that period.

But the Berlin Turnpike, an eleven mile section of the modern parkway route 5 from Meriden to Hartford, was part of the Hartford and New Haven Turnpike authorized by the General Assembly in 1798 to replace, or at least supplement, a generally unsatisfactory route between the two fast-growing communities. Even in those days it had distinction because it was one of the first turnpikes in the state to be built on the then new principle of a straight line.

Other turnpikes sprang usually from footpaths or followed closely along river routes, turning and bending sharply, winding over hill and dale along the route of least resistance. But the modern Route 5 is basically the same as that laid out by the New Haven-Hartford turnpike planners and if you glance at the map of Connecticut you'll note that it is as direct a route as it is possible to construct.

There is an interesting parallel in the construction of this early highway. We read sometimes today of the difficulty encountered by highway departments when they plan to run a road through a certain area. Residents often object. Sometimes condemnation proceedings are necessary and, generally, in time, after due process the

continued page 66

Within Connecticut — Diversity

Natural Gas Service (Straight 1000 Btu) is supplied in:
Stamford, Torrington, New London.

Electric Service is supplied in:

Stamford, Torrington, New London, Manchester, Middletown, Thomaston, Darien, Waterford, Montville, Portland, Cromwell, Durham, Middlefield, Farmington, Avon, Collinsville, New Hartford, Lokeville, Salisbury, Sharon, Canaan, Norfolk and Falls Village.

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Wilbur Cross Parkway, Berlin Turnpike

Manero's also at Orange and Greenwich, Conn.; Long Beach, Long Island; Paramus, New Jersey; and Hallandale, Florida.

BERLIN TURNPIKE

continued from page 65

road builders and the home owners reach an amicable settlement. We are inclined to think of such things as a strictly modern problem but, according to the record, even in those early days there was many a wrangle about moving a home to make way for the turnpike. In 1799 when the turnpike was being built in Meriden a man named Samuel Yale owned a house facing on what had previously been the Main Street. According to one historian "the turnpike, reverencing nothing which stood in its direct path, cut its way so close to the rear of Mr. Yale's dwelling that the house stood like a precipice above the roadway." Mr. Yale, incidentally, received only \$57 from the turnpike corporation in damages for his property—a settlement considerably less generous than payments for property in the path of modern highways. Meriden townspeople, disturbed by the precarious perch

NOTE TO MOTORISTS: TRAFFIC LIGHTS ON THE BERLIN TURNPIKE ARE SET FOR 45 MILES PER HOUR.


of the Yale homestead, finally bought the house and moved it away.

OASIS

Today the modern multi-laned Berlin turnpike is a popular "oasis" for the traveler. Here he can rest, dine at excellent restaurants, shop at modern stores or stop overnight at any of several first class motels. It's a favorite way station for motorists just as the inns in this locality were the "half-way" houses for the weary stage travelers in the early 19th century.

Incidentally, if you are cost conscious—and who isn't these days?—you might like to know that the

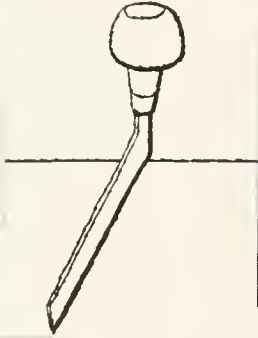
thirty-four and three-fourths miles of the original New Haven-Hartford turnpike cost \$2,000 per mile and that the incorporators realized a net income of approximately \$3000 per year from tolls. Connecticut's newest cross-state "turnpike" which will be ready for use next year is expected to cost approximately 3 million dollars per mile. Things are certainly going up!



The
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RESTAURANT

Route 5 & 15
Berlin Turnpike
Berlin, Conn.

Phone: NEW BRITAIN VALLEY 8-9561



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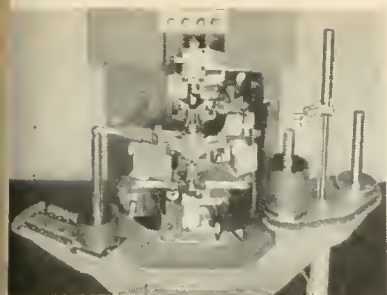
james beckwith

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THAT OFFERS**

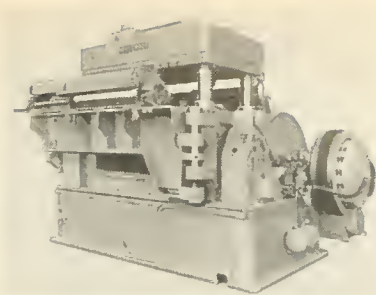
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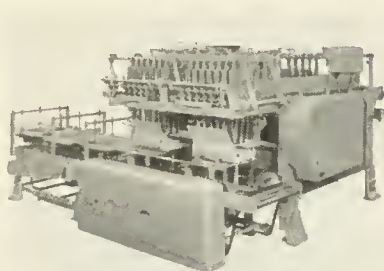


Natural gas booster station equipped with **THE MAXIM SILENCER COMPANY'S** devices.

Diversified Engineering Opportunities



Fresh water obtained from sea with distilling unit by **THE MAXIM SILENCER COMPANY**.



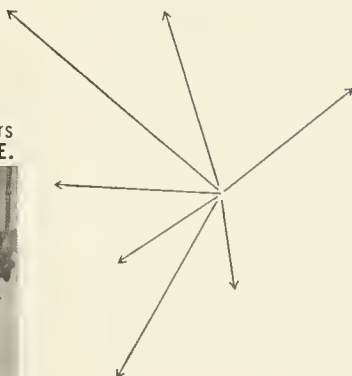
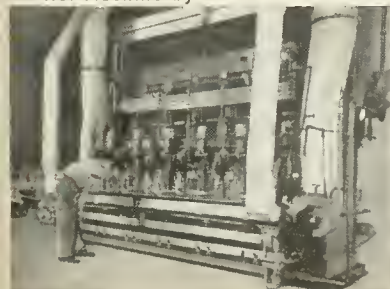
Cans or bottles loaded into cartons or cases by **STANDARD-KNAPP** Duplex Case Loader.



THE SKYWORKER CORPORATION'S multi-position boom for all kinds of work aloft.

EMHART

Automatic production of glass containers on I.S. Machine by **HARTFORD-EMPIRE**.



The broad range of engineering talents at Emhart is indicated by the equipment shown here. Connecticut locations include Hartford, Portland and the shore. To learn more about Emhart, please write Clifford J. Sault, Personnel Department, for a copy of "Emhart—its people and products."

EMHART MFG. CO., HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT

THIS IS HARTFORD COUNTY

Hartford County in the north central section of the state, centers on the city for which it is named. More than 300 years ago the Rev. Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone followed an Indian trail from Massachusetts into the wilderness of Connecticut to establish a settlement on the banks of the river which had been discovered only a few short years earlier by the Dutch explorer, Adrian Block. Under Hooker's vigorous leadership the colony of Hartford assumed a position of great importance to this rapidly expanding area.

The dominant theme in the story of Hartford and Hartford County is that this early importance has been maintained and increased a thousandfold. Some of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the rising nation that became the United States have as their locale the towns of Hartford County. Here the Fundamental Orders embodying the idea of self-government were drawn up in 1639 and were restated in the charter of 1662. And, in Wethersfield at Webb House, Washington and his top aides planned the battles that would win independence for the colonies banded together in a fight for liberty.

As time progressed and new ideas developed,

Hartford continued to be a leader—in literature, insurance, government and industry.

There is so much of interest in Hartford County that it is difficult to know where to begin. The city of Hartford itself is regarded as one of the most beautiful in New England, thanks to far-seeing city planners of an earlier day who reserved spacious areas for park purposes. The impressive home office buildings of the great insurance companies attest to the city's preeminence in this field and many of the public buildings—such as the State Library and Supreme Court Building or the Wadsworth Athenaeum have much to offer the visitor who is interested in the story of Connecticut.

To the east and north are the huge aircraft plants turning out jet engines, helicopters or any of a thousand or more parts that go into the making of the complex planes of today. Off Route 5 as you drive north toward the state line are miles of tented fields where choice Connecticut shade-grown tobacco is raised. But—read some of the articles on the preceding pages—if you haven't done so already—or check through the town notes on the pages that follow. You'll find many ideas for enjoyable use of your leisure time in Hartford County.



Star *The Hartford Times*
Travel Program

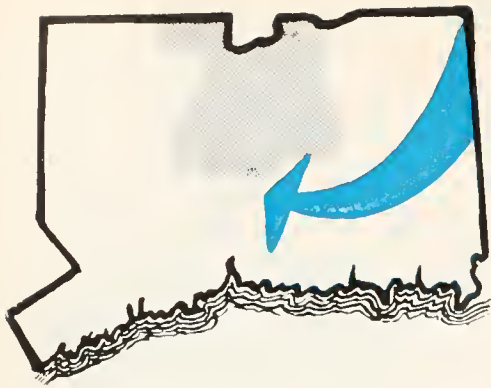
- ★ TRAVEL PAGES — Read them every Tuesday.
- ★ TRAVEL EDITIONS — Four seasonal Special Travel Editions each year.
- ★ TRAVEL MOVIES — Every Wednesday from October through March.
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CONNECTICUT'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
Member The Gannett Group



C Hartford U n t y





HARTFORD COUNTY

AVON—Pop. 4,100. Settled about 1645. On Route 44. Named for river that flows through Stratford, England. Avon Old Farms, famous boys' preparatory school established here in 1918. Buildings designed by donor, Mrs. Theodate Pope Riddle, and resemble old English village. (B5)

BERLIN—Pop. 9,700. Incorporated 1785. On Route 15. Principal industries include agriculture and manufacture of machinery, envelopes, metal goods, boxes, structural steel, and plastic goods. Tinware industry was started here in 1740 by Edward Patison and his brother who had come here from Ireland. Other towns soon

took up the tinmakers' trade and from this industry sprang the famed Yankee peddler who set out with horse and wagon, or sometimes with his pack on his back, to sell Connecticut-made goods to the other colonies. Simeon North, who started a scythe shop here, secured a contract from the government to make pistols in 1799 and shares with Eli Whitney the credit for introduction of standard interchangeable parts. Several excellent motels, inns, and restaurants have made the Berlin Turnpike a popular place to stop. (C6)

BLOOMFIELD—Pop. 8,200. Incorporated 1835. On Route 9. Principal in-

dustries are agriculture and manufacture of helicopters. Popular residential area for people who commute to Hartford a few miles away. First settled in 1660 as a part of Windsor. St. Thomas Seminary located here. (B6)

BRISTOL—Pop. 43,500. Incorporated 1785. Route 72. Industrial town, seat of early clockmaking industry and now the site of the country's most famous clock museum. (See separate article on Clock Museum.) Many of nation's most popular magazines, including Connecticut Holiday, are printed here. Among industries are bearings, springs, hardware and auto parts. (C5)

BURLINGTON—Pop. 2,300. Settled 1740. Route 116. Nassahegan State forest (off Rte 116). State trout hatchery also located here. Tunxis hiking trail goes through town. Agriculture is main industry. (B5)

CANTON—Pop. 4,100. Settled 1737. On Route 44. Principal industries include manufacture of edge tools, radio parts, springs, wrought iron and brass. Town, on eastern boundary of Connecticut's western highlands, has elevations up to 1,000 feet. Early factory in Collinsville made world-famous

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PHOENIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Hartford, Connecticut



axes from iron mined at Salisbury in northwest corner of state. A large portion of the machetes used today in Central and South America come from this little village on the Farmington River. (B5)

EAST GRANBY—Pop. 1,700. Settled about 1710. On Route 20 and 187. Newgate Prison, originally a copper mine, the first in America, is located here. Was once the state prison. Tory prisoners were kept here during the Revolution. Ruins of the old prison buildings are still standing and open to the public during summer. (A6)

EAST HARTFORD—Pop. 36,900. Incorporated 1783. On Route 5 and 44. This fast-growing community, part of the metropolitan Hartford area, is famous for manufacture of precision parts and jet airplane en-

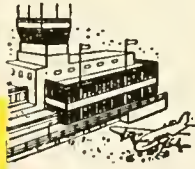
gines. Thousands of workers commute from all sections of Connecticut to employment here in many thriving industries. Much of the gunpowder for the Revolutionary armies was produced here—an industrial center in those early days just as it is today. Main plant of United Aircraft Corporation—which has more than 40,000 employees, is located here. (B6)

EAST WINDSOR—Pop. 6,300. Settled about 1676. On Route 5. Principal industries are agriculture and manufacture of airplane parts. Another of the booming towns of the Hartford area where, in some cases, industry is taking over land once devoted to raising Connecticut's famous tobacco. Town has many of the special canopied fields for production of shade-grown tobacco. (B7)

ENFIELD—Pop. 19,700. Settled 1680. On Route 5. Once a part of Springfield, Mass., Enfield, with its neighboring towns of Woodstock and Suffield, seceded. They were admitted to Connecticut by the General Assembly in 1749. Thompsonville, a part of this township, was scene of early carpet making industry, started in 1828 by workmen brought here from Scotland. Town is still notable source for quality floor coverings. Joseph Meacham founded Shaker village here in 1787 which lasted until 1915. Enfield Dam area is one of state's famous shad fishing localities. (A7)

FARMINGTON—Pop. 8,700. Settled 1645. Routes 4 and 202. One of state's most interesting colonial towns. Excellent town museum located here. Also, Hillstead, famous estate given by Riddle family (ex-U.S. Ambassador) to
continued page 72

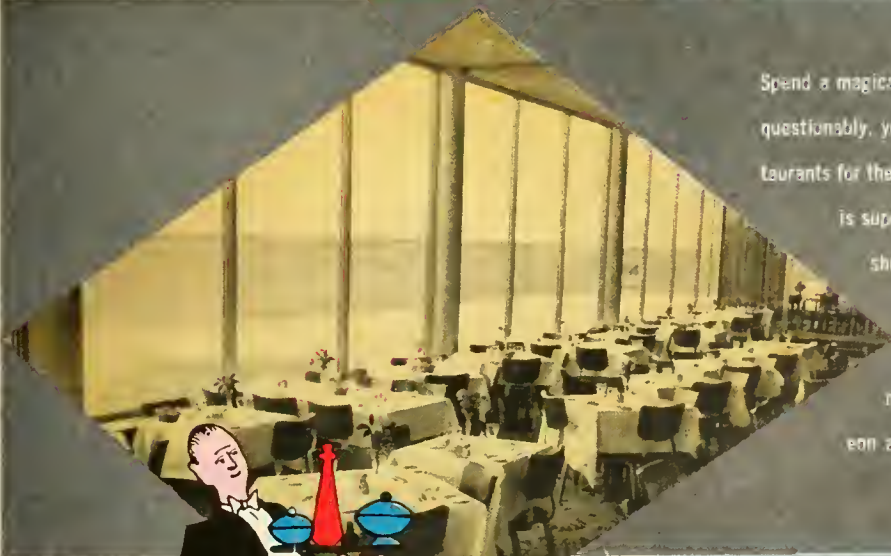
Terrace



DINING ROOM

BRADLEY FIELD WINDSOR LOCKS, CONNECTICUT

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Terrace
DINING ROOM

BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONNECTICUT

Also the Terrace Cocktail Lounge invites you following the theater. This smart and intimate room is ideal for that late evening interlude.



The Terrace Lounge

HARTFORD COUNTY

continued from page 71

be used as museum. Beautiful home and grounds. House includes furnishings of typical early 20th century "era of gracious living" in the pre high tax days. Also has exceptionally fine art collection. Farmington canal to Northampton, Mass., in operation from 1828 to 1847. Miss Porter's School, famous girls' finishing school, located here. Houses, in excellent condition, date back to colonial times—most of them privately owned. Visitors should see the Stanley Whitman House. It was built in 1660 and is one of oldest frame houses in state. Open in summer, weekdays except Monday. Other months on specified days. (C5)

GLASTONBURY—Pop. 11,000. Incorporated 1698. On Route 2. Principal industries are manufacture of leather goods, toiletries and woolen goods. Also, some tobacco growing. Many colonial houses in this interesting early-Connecticut town. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's cabinet, born here in 1802. (C7)

GRANBY—Pop. 3,500. Settled 1664. Routes 20, 9, 10 and 189 which leads into Massachusetts. McLean Game

Refuge located here off Route 10 from Simsbury. This is a 2500 acre tract in Granby and Simsbury bequeathed by Sen. George McLean in 1929. The area has attractive picnic grounds and there are many beautiful drives through the area. (A5)

HARTFORD—Pop. 185,900. Settled 1635. Routes 6, 4, 15, 44. Capital of the state. Important manufacturing city and insurance center of the United States. Home offices of more than 45 insurance companies located here. They have combined assets of over \$3,000,000,000. Underwood and Royal, largest typewriter manufacturers in the world also located here. Famous "Fuller Brush" home office and plant here. Dutch trading post established here in 1623, area settled in 1636 and became capital of Colony of Conn. in 1639. More than 20 per cent—approximately 2,700 acres of the total area of the city is in municipal parks or squares. Hartford has had city planning commission since 1907 but even before that time town fathers gave careful attention to layout of city streets. City's rose gardens in Elizabeth Park are world famous.

Hartford also is important tobacco and agricultural market as crops valued at more than \$20,000,000 annually are distributed through Hartford outlets.

As a cultural center Hartford enjoys fame. Was once home of Mark Twain (home still open to public), Noah Webster, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Wadsworth Atheneum one of nation's outstanding museums and art centers.

Town was once thriving Connecticut River port. River still used for transportation of oil and some other items but now is mainly used by pleasure craft. However, the great amount of river trade and commerce was mainly responsible for city's prominence as an insurance center. Marine insurance was written here to cover shipping hazards but the shifting of shipping commerce to other ports resulted in trend from marine insurance coverage to fire risks, and, eventually, to accident, life and liability. (C6)

HARTLAND—Pop. 760. Settled 1753. On Route 20. Rural town in scenic section of Hartford County. Part of Hartford reservoir located within town limits. Tunxis State Forest and two mountain ranges 1400 feet high. Route 20 is one of most attractive scenic drives in the state, particularly popular in spring and fall. It climbs over West Mountain which separates the West and East branches of the Farmington River. (A5)

continued page 74

SET BACK OFF THE HIGHWAY . . .

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Connecticut Cornerstones

*... early Connecticut companies
built a firm foundation for the
thriving American insurance industry
of today ...*

By Charles J. Zimmerman,
President
The Connecticut Mutual
Life Insurance Company



Insurance operations in some other states may exceed those of Connecticut, and there is at least one American city that disputes Hartford's claim to the title of "Insurance Capital of the World." Yet there can be no challenge to Connecticut companies as cornerstones upon which the American insurance industry was built.

For more than a century Connecticut insurance companies have successfully weathered all degrees of social and economic turbulence and the worst of natural disasters. As a matter of record, fire insurance was written in a Hartford office as far back as 1794. By 1846 when the first Connecticut life insurance company, the Connecticut Mutual, was chartered, Hartford already had become a major center of fire and marine insurance activity, its companies widely known and respected for wise management and fair play.

In such an atmosphere it was natural that life insurance should find solid footings upon which to build. This is not to say that Connecticut residence was a guarantee of success for every new insurance venture. In the absence of adequate

regulation, speculative spirit sometimes prevailed over common sense and of the early Connecticut life companies as many failed as succeeded. The five remaining today,

... The next day came news of a great fire in New York City. The losses of the company were great, but the crisis was met with a courage that turned a calamity into a blessing. Mr. Terry, having pledged his own property to the Hartford Bank as security for drafts to be drawn, with Mr. Bolles, set out in a sleigh, with the mercury below zero, to grapple with the problem in person. On arriving in the city, they found most of the insurance companies bankrupt, the people in a state of despondency bordering on panic. Mr. Terry announced that he would pay in full all losses of the Hartford, and take new insurance. The promise—first sign of cheer in the gloom—was fulfilled to the letter.

(From the history of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, 1835)

the Connecticut Mutual, Phoenix Mutual, Aetna Life, Travelers and Connecticut General, stand as monuments to the character, integrity and ability of the men who guided them through the first formative

and often troublesome decades.

These companies, even in the face of losing new business, resisted temptation to compete on common ground with other insurers that engaged in questionable practices and tactics in the early life insurance boom. It is significant that Connecticut companies emerged unscathed from a sweeping investigation of the life insurance business in 1906, and had to make only minor readjustments to conform to the strict regulations that followed. In fact, Connecticut companies had already pioneered, proved and adopted many now-standard procedures and policies long before they were made compulsory by legislation.

Thus it was that the public trust built by the early fire and marine insurers of Connecticut was reinforced by the strength and integrity of Connecticut life insurance companies. And it is upon that foundation of public trust that the life insurance industry has grown into the tremendously important enterprise it is today.

The five pioneer life companies were joined in 1954 by the Insurance City Life Company and in

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continued from page 72

MANCHESTER—Pop. 38,700. Incorporated 1823. Routes 83, 6, 44A. Principal industries are tobacco processing, manufacture of silk and rayon fabrics, tools, parachutes, furniture, paper and other items. Once a part of Hartford, town was settled some time after 1672 and named for Manchester, England. First cotton cloth mill in Connecticut was established here and in 1838 one of the nation's first silk mills, opened for business. Soap and other cleaning products also have been produced here for many years. Town has many 18th century houses. (B7)



OPEN KITCHEN

Steaks
Lobsters
Game Birds
•
Cocktails

680 Maple Avenue
HARTFORD

MARLBOROUGH—Pop. 1,300. Settled 1715. On Routes 2 and 6A. Named, apparently, for Duke of Marlborough. Dairying is the principal industry of this pleasant Connecticut village where old Marlborough Tavern was once a famous stopping place on the Hartford-New London turnpike. (C7)

NEW BRITAIN—Pop. 84,300. Settled 1690. On Routes 72, 71. Once a part of Berlin, the city of New Britain received its charter in 1870. It's known as "the hardware city" and is the nation's leading producer of builders' hardware and carpenters' tools. Some of today's thriving industries here stemmed from little shops established by industrious Yankees early in the 1800's. Bearings, automatic screw machines and household appliances are a few of the other items manufactured here. The World War I Memorial, a 97 foot shaft, is located in the 90 acre Walnut Hill Park. Another monument near High School honors Elihu Burritt, town's most distinguished son. Born in 1810 he could read nearly 50 languages by the time he was 30. Was a popular lecturer crusader for human brotherhood. He organized the International Peace Congress. Teachers College of Connecticut, first Normal School in the state and one of the earliest in the nation, was established here in 1850. (C6)

NEWINGTON—Pop. 12,600. Settled about 1678. Route 176. Principal industries include manufacture of airplane parts, ball bearings, dies, gauges, tools and plumbing supplies. A suburb of Hartford and a popular residential area for people who work in the industries and insurance offices in the Hartford area. Cedarcrest, one of the State's tuberculosis sanatoria, a U. S. Veterans' Hospital and the Newington Home for Crippled Children, founded in 1896, are located here. (C6)

continued page 77

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HARTFORD DESPATCH
AND WAREHOUSE CO., INC.

continued from page 73

1955 by the Security-Connecticut Life Insurance Company, whose parent organization dates back to 1841. In addition, 40 Connecticut banks are now writing savings bank life insurance. Connecticut concerns last year alone wrote more than \$6 billion in new life insurance and paid \$1 billion in benefits. They now have \$50 billion of insurance in force on the lives of people in every corner of the United States.

Obviously, a business of such proportions is going to make significant contributions to the economy of the state. In their home offices Connecticut life insurance companies furnish stable employment to 12,000 people who earn more than \$51 million annually. There are also 1,400 full-time agents and agency staff members in the state whose earnings push the total payroll up to \$63 million.

In addition, Connecticut residents received \$43½ million in benefit payments last year through poli-

cies with local companies. And taxes—last year Connecticut life companies paid \$5 million in local real estate taxes and state levies on premiums, interest and dividends. The total tax load placed on these companies by all municipalities, states and the Federal government exceeded \$76½ million last year.

Perhaps residents of Connecticut just naturally are more insurance conscious than people of other states. At least this seems borne out by the record, which shows they own a total of \$9 billion in life insurance protection. Their average family coverage of \$10,000 is 40% above the national average.

This seems clear evidence that traditional Yankee independence and self-reliance persist in the way modern Connecticut people manage their personal affairs. Those directly connected with the life insurance business, of course, benefit from its inherent stability. But high average ownership of life insurance indicates a high degree of personal responsibility among the general

population of the state—a fact long recognized by industries that depend on a stable, skilled work force.

Life insurance, unlike other forms of insurance, is essentially a thrift institution. It encourages people to set aside part of current income against the time when income stops because of death, retirement or disability. And different from other types of insurers, life insurance companies must assume that every policy written will sooner or later become a claim. Although part of every premium dollar is used to pay expenses and taxes, the biggest portion must be safely set aside in anticipation of benefit payments. Thus by far the greatest percentage of the \$10 billion in assets of Connecticut life insurance companies is a reserve of dollars guaranteeing payment of the obligations expressed by "insurance in force."

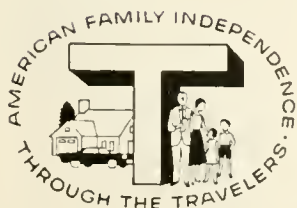
This is not to say that life insur-

continued page 76

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All forms of personal and business insurance including
Life • Accident • Group • Fire • Marine • Automobile • Casualty • Bonds

continued from page 75

ance assets are idle dollars. Far from it. Premium rates are figured with the assumption that policy reserves will be invested and earn interest. Were it not for this income from investments, cost of life insurance protection would be higher.

Beyond lowering premiums and guaranteeing benefits, life insurance funds are providing vital stimulation to the economic growth that in so many ways is making America a better place in which to live. As one specific example, life insurance dollars have met more than half of the long-term financing needs of the nation's public utilities, helping improve and expand telephone, electric, water and natural gas services throughout the nation.

Policyholders' dollars are also at work building new roads and bridges, schools and hospitals, homes, office buildings and shopping centers. And they are helping to turn the wheels of American business by financing new plants

continued page 84

CHARTER OAK BRIDGE



The Charter Oak Bridge on the Wilbur Cross Parkway at Hartford is one of Connecticut's most modern highway bridges. Other new bridges are being planned now to meet the increasing demands of local and state traffic. The bridge above is on the heavily travelled parkway Route 15 which runs diagonally across the state from Greenwich on the New York State line to Union on the Massachusetts line.

Ahbskuur - the rug maker who could not succeed



Many centuries ago, in a little town that has long since been erased by the shifting desert sands, there lived a maker of rugs named Ahbskuur.

A gifted artisan was he, a creator of beauty who toiled from the cool, welcome hours of dawn through the burning day, even to the close quiet hours of evening.

The rugs Ahbskuur made were beautiful to see, fit indeed for the halls of kings! But caravans were slow, and few believed the words of travelers. When Ahbskuur gave some several of his wares into strange hands, the hands did not return with profits.

With few customers at home and none abroad, the maker of rugs toiled on. But small rewards grew smaller still, and eyes grew dim and fingers ceased to fly.

And so it was that Ahbskuur reached the close, quiet hours of his life . . . and died in poverty.

G. F. Sweet & Co., Inc.

ADVERTISING

10 ALLYN STREET • HARTFORD 3, CONNECTICUT

The rug maker, eminently successful in his craft, was conspicuously unsuccessful in his business because of an inability to communicate with his potential market. Today, however, creators of goods or services can utilize a tremendously effective and many-faceted means of communication — MODERN ADVERTISING.

continued from page 74

PLAINVILLE—Pop. 12,200. Settled 1657. Route 72. Once known as the "Great Plain of Farmington" this town was incorporated in 1869. A small but active manufacturing center, Plainville's industries include the manufacture of many electrical items, ball bearings, iron castings, iron pipe and fittings, grinding machines, springs and church lighting fixtures. Sunset Rock, one of the state's smallest parks, is located here. (C5)

The Hartford Courant



tops in
travel

NEWS

OVER 150,000 SUNDAY
CIRCULATION

Connecticuts
Largest Newspaper

ROCKY HILL—Pop. 5,900. Settled 1650. Routes 9 and 160. Another of the fast-growing suburbs of Hartford. Once part of Wethersfield, it served as the chief port for that thriving community when Connecticut River commerce was at its peak. A separate town was incorporated in 1843. Its principal industries today are the manufacture of iron and steel foundry products and rayon and other synthetic textile fibers. (C6)

SIMSBURY—Pop. 6,200. On Routes 10 and 202. Settled 1660. Part of state's tobacco-growing area. Ethel Walker School for Girls, famous Connecticut finishing school, located here (established 1911). Earliest and largest manufacturer of safety fuse for blasting has factory buildings here built from native stone. Safety fuse of great assistance in building Panama Canal. Beautiful village with attractive old houses along Hopmeadow St. Off Route 20 east of Granby is road leading to Newgate Prison. (B5)

SOUTHINGTON—Pop. 15,700. Incorporated 1779. Route 10. Industries include manufacture of hardware, tools, springs, forgings, aircraft engine parts and many other products. Lake Compounce, popular amusement park, is located within township. Powers Auto Museum also here on Route 10. (C5)

SOUTH WINDSOR—Pop. 5,100. Settled 1676. Route 5. Raising tobacco is still one of the principal industries in this early Connecticut township on the Connecticut River. However, tobacco lands are yielding to industry and, as in other towns in this immediate area, new homes are springing up rapidly. Daniel Burnap, one of the state's famous early clockmakers, had

a shop here about 1780 and Eli Terry was one of his apprentices. On King Street, parallel to Route 5, is a monument honoring John Fitch (1743-1798) an inventive Yankee who secured patent on a steamboat in 1791. Although his boat, with side paddle wheels operated by steam, could reach a speed of eight miles per hour he met with little success. His efforts, however, paved the way for Fulton and Livingston. (B7)



SUFFIELD—Pop. 5,800. Incorporated 1674 in Massachusetts but annexed to Connecticut in 1749. Route 75. Another of the border towns that figured in the Connecticut-Massachusetts border line dispute which was not finally settled until 1804. Cigar making was introduced here in 1810 by Simeon Viets who hired a Cuban to teach local residents how to roll them. Tobacco growing is still the town's principal industry. Suffield School, which was started in 1833 as the Connecticut Baptist Literary Institute, is one of the state's famous boys' prep schools. (A6)

continued page 78



Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

COOKE'S TAVERN

Right here in centrally located Plainville
is that oh so rare combination of a

A picturesque old Stagecoach Stop, tastefully restored and furnished (note the barrel-vaulted Ball & Publick Rooms, the old Bar & the Forge Room),

B with a national Reputation for bounteous Country Fare in the best New England Tradition. Out-sized Goblets of your favorite Stirrup Cup complete the Picture.

Only a ten minute spin from U.S. #5 (Wilbur Cross). Turn West at Berlin on to Conn. #72. Or three miles South of historic Farmington just off Conn. #10 (College Highway). See sign at Gulf Station.

Open the year round from eleven to nine or later. Closed Mondays. Sunday noon to eight but no bar. Air-conditioned throughout. Telephone Plainville SHerwood 7-1611 or take a chance!

continued from page 77

WETHERSFIELD—Pop. 16,400. Settled 1634. Route 9. Principal industries today include manufacture of oil burners, tools and dies. Also home of printing, lumber, drugs and steel supply houses. It is the oldest regular settlement in Connecticut and one of the three Connecticut River towns that started the Connecticut Colony. The town has several interesting old houses, the most famous of which is Webb House built in 1752 by Joseph Webb, a wealthy merchant and West India trader. Gen. Washington planned the Yorktown campaign here in 1781. House is open to the public. (C6)

WEST HARTFORD—Pop. 55,100. Settled 1679. Route 4. A prosperous and attractive residential suburb of Hartford. Principal industries are the manufacture of turbines, automobile parts, coil pipe, bearings, electrical supplies, machine tools and other items. Once a part of Hartford it was made a separate town in 1854. St. Joseph's College for girls is located here. Noah Webster, the noted lexicographer, was born here in 1758 and made his home here until he entered Yale. The Webster home, typical of

TERMINAL BUILDING, BRADLEY FIELD



Connecticut has one of the nation's most modern airports at Bradley Field in Windsor Locks, 12 miles from Hartford. Major airlines provide both passenger and air freight service to virtually any point in the U. S. or overseas. The terminal building was completed three years ago and offers every facility for the comfort and convenience of the air traveler, including the popular Terrace Dining Room.



71 Savings Banks—
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No matter where you live or work in the State of Connecticut, there's a friendly Mutual Savings Bank near you. For the best protection for your savings, regular dividends, home planning and financing, plus many other useful banking services, visit any of the more than one hundred Mutual Savings Bank offices.

THE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF CONNECTICUT

the early Connecticut "salt box" houses, was built about 1676. It is not open to the public. In 1785 Webster published in Hartford his world-famous spelling book. It sold over a million copies—a phenomenal sale in those days. Later he published his dictionaries. His publications were a major force for uniformity in pronunciation in the United States and helped to bring about a simpler system of spelling than was current in England. The Noah Webster Library at 7 North Main Street opened in 1917 and contains many volumes from Webster's personal library. (B6)

WINDSOR—Pop. 15,400. Settled 1633. Routes 5A, 75. Principal industries include brickmaking, manufacture of iron castings, fibre board, machine tools, screws. Nuclear engineering center under construction here. Part of the fast-growing suburban area north of Hartford where much acreage is being devoted to new industries and residential development. Another of the original units of the Connecticut colony. Once an important shipping and shipbuilding area. Tobacco has been cultivated here since 1640. Several well preserved colonial homes still standing. Loomis Institute, an endowed private school for boys, opened here in 1914. (B6)

WINDSOR LOCKS—Pop. 7,000. Settled 1663. Routes 5A, 20. Principal industries include manufacture of aircraft propellers and other parts, helicopters, paper, cotton, chucks, trucks and casters. Once a part of Windsor. The canal proved to be a valuable source of power when water transportation became outmoded with the advent of the railroad. Bradley Field, served by major airlines, is one of nation's outstanding commercial airports. (A-6)



Connecticut Clock Country

...exhibits in Connecticut's clock museum tell the story of American horology...

by Reginald C. Morrell

Industry traditionally looks to the future. Connecticut industrialists are no exception in this regard but they have not forgotten the accomplishments of their predecessors. In the prosperous central Connecticut city of Bristol they sponsor an interesting memorial to that famous New England quality, Yankee ingenuity. Here, open to the public without charge, is one of the state's newest attractions for visitors, the Bristol Clock Museum, the only one in the United States devoted exclusively to the history of American horology.


On display in a beautifully restored 150 year old colonial mansion are more than 300 clocks and watches, the finest examples of the clockmaker's art. Many date back to 1800 or earlier. Together they tell the fascinating story of American craftsmanship, inventive genius and shrewd Yankee salesmanship in the early 19th century when Bristol was the center of Connecticut's clock country.

Here the visitor, no matter whether he is a casual tourist seeking an authentic touch of old New England, an expert on antiques or a clock connoisseur, can trace the evolution of the American timepiece.

He will see, for example, many of those elegant tall case clocks, product of the combined skill of the clockmaker and cabinetmaker, which we identify today as grandfather clocks.

Many have the wooden works, common to the clocks of that period, carved intricately out of cherry or other native hard woods. Others have an eight day movement and a dial made of brass.

continued page 80



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1784

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simply but well prepared. Roasts, Steaks, Chops and Chicken Pie . . .

Indian Pudding, Lemon Meringue Pie and other New England Favorites.

WHATEVER the MEAL . . .

breakfast, lunch or dinner you'll find the menu well balanced with an interesting selection of appetizing foods, moderately priced.

A RESTFUL ATMOSPHERE

comfortably quiet for enjoyable and relaxed dining. Reservations are not necessary but may be made by calling West Hartford AD 3-8287 or Hartford CH 6-7495.

Recommended by Duncan Hines, AAA and other national listings.

No Alcoholic Beverages Served

HARTFORD

316 Farmington Ave.

Closed Mondays

WEST HARTFORD

971 Farmington Ave.

Closed Sundays

The grandfather clocks, produced one by one by patient workmen, were expensive and regarded as a luxury in most American homes of that era. But with the arrival of Eli Terry on the clockmaking scene things changed rapidly. Terry, probably the best known of all American clockmakers, was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1772. He was an apprentice there for several years of another noted craftsman, Daniel Burnap. In 1793 Terry moved to Plymouth, about six miles from Bristol where he set up his own shop. Not long after, in partnership with Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, he began to produce clocks in quantity, starting as many as 500 at a time. In three years Terry and his associates produced 4,000 grandfather clocks with wooden works, a phenomenal manufacturing accomplishment for those days.

Terry, the mechanical genius of the clock world, was best known, however, for his development of the Connecticut shelf clock which, as the name implies, was much smaller than the tall case clocks of the period. Manufactured at comparatively low cost, the shelf clock was sold throughout the United States and even abroad, bringing fame to Connecticut as a clock-producing state. Terry's original experimental shelf clock is one of the Museum's prized exhibits. The clockmakers truly left their mark on this section of the state. Two of Bristol's present large clock manufacturing firms were started early in the 19th century and many local industries sprang from small workshops that supplied machines, springs or other parts to the clockmakers.

Area towns even bear their names. Terryville, six miles from Bristol on Route 6, was named for Eli Terry, Jr., who opened a clock factory there in 1824. Only a short distance away is Thomaston on Route 8, named for the famous Seth Thomas who established his plant on the Naugatuck River here in 1812.

The Bristol Museum display is not confined to examples of Terry's work or grandfather clocks. There are handsome wall clocks by Joseph Ives, pillar and scroll clocks, oriental and sharp Gothic case clocks, regulator clocks—in fact timepieces of every type and description representing the work of noted clockmakers in Connecticut and nearby states.

For the serious student of clockmaking and its history the library and photographic file at the Museum are a delight. Every item is catalogued and full information about each clock is available to anyone who wants to look it up.

The directors of the Clock Museum, a group of Bristol businessmen who have underwritten its cost, feel that the unique collection brings to public attention the contribution to posterity of the early clockmakers, namely, mass production. The sponsors have spared neither pains nor expense in providing an appropriate background in which to display the valuable clocks. Thus, in the lower great hall where many tall clocks and period furniture are exhibited and in the

continued page 123



Exterior and interior views of Hartford's Wadsworth Atheneum, one of the nation's foremost art centers.



Hartford County Museums and Historic Homes

Bristol Clock Museum: 100 Maple Street, Bristol

The only museum in the United States devoted solely to the history of clockmaking is located in Bristol, a locality that has had almost 250 clockmakers since 1790. More than 300 clocks can be viewed. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4 to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sundays, 2 to 8 p.m. No admission charge.

Farmington Museum (Stanley-Whitman House—about 1660): 37 High St., Farmington

Exhibits: Period furniture, pewter, china, silver, glass and manuscripts. Open Sundays, year-round: 2 to 5 p.m. April 1 to Nov. 30: daily except Mon. 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Dec. 1 to Mar. 31: Fri., Sat. and Sun. only. Admission 30¢

Hill-Stead Museum: Farmington

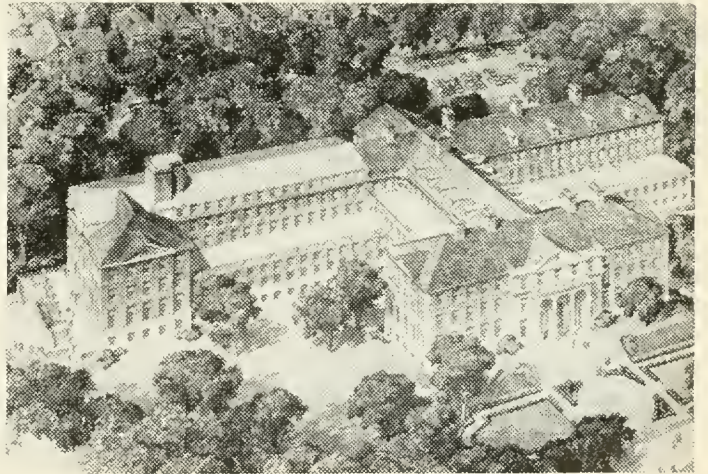
Colonial furniture, famous paintings, and other art treasures from all over the world in this beautiful former private home which is reminiscent of Mount Vernon. Open Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. May also be viewed other times by appointment. Admission 50¢.

Connecticut State Library: Capitol Avenue, Hartford

Exhibits: buttons, coins, firearms and swords, drums, powder horns, Indian relics, Peruvian pottery, and Philippines collection. The original colonial charter hidden in the Charter Oak is on display. Open year-round, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed holidays. No admission charge.

continued page 85

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company
140 Garden Street, Hartford
Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1957 — \$3,397,600,000



We're proud of the
"Connecticut" in our name

It is significant that "The Land of Steady Habits" is the home of some of the nation's leading life insurance companies. Thrift, foresight, personal independence — these ideals, so deeply rooted in Connecticut tradition, form the heart of the institution of life insurance. The Connecticut Mutual is proud of the part it has played in making Connecticut a center of American insurance and America the most insured nation on earth.



The Connecticut Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY · HARTFORD

Presenting
the

PENN-TEXAS family

Through the consolidation of various important industrial enterprises and their subsequent prudent management, the Penn-Texas family has achieved national importance. Assets have risen from less than \$5,000,000 in 1950 to more than \$108,000,000 today. Sales, which were only \$6,000,000 in 1950, are now at the rate of \$140,000,000 per annum.

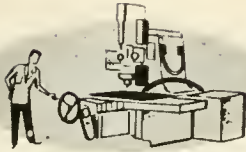
Vigorous policies have enabled the various Penn-Texas units to draw new strength from each other.

Growth meanwhile has been well planned, with the result that the multiple activities of the organization supplement and balance each other. This has brought multiple benefits to employees, to communities and to the shareholders.

Further information about the Penn-Texas family of companies may be obtained by writing to the company Secretary.

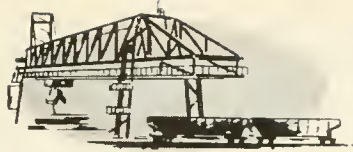


745 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y.



PRATT & WHITNEY CO., INC.

Basic Machine Tools, Cutting Tools, Gages



INDUSTRIAL BROWNHOIST CORPORATION

Heavy Materials-Handling Equipment



LIBERTY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS CORP.

Aircraft Parts Manufacturers



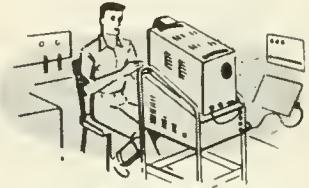
THE ELYRIA FOUNDRY

Castings for the Machine Tool Trade



CHANDLER-EVANS DIVISION

Aircraft Components



THE HALLICRAFTERS COMPANY

Electronics and Communications Equipment



PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE

Bituminous Coal Mining



"QUICK-WAY" TRUCK SHOVEL COMPANY

Truck-Mounted Power Shovels



COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturer of Firearms



BAYWAY TERMINAL DIVISION

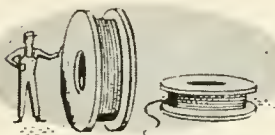
Terminal Operators



TEX-PENN OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

CENTRAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

Aeronautical, Mechanical and Electro-Mechanical Engineering

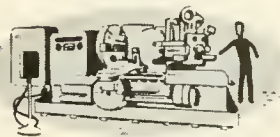


THE CRESCENT CO. INC.

Automotive Wiring and Cable

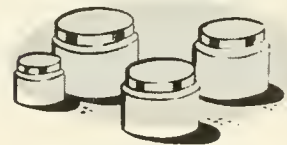
CAROL CABLE CO. DIVISION

Insulated Wire and Cable for Electrical and Industrial Markets



POTTER & JOHNSTON CO.

Automatic Turret Lathes, Gilda Filling and Seaming Machines, Newark Gear Cutters



COLT'S PLASTICS COMPANY, INC.

Plastic Packaging Products and Custom Moldings

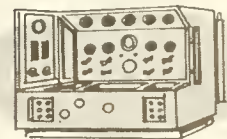
LOWELL INSULATED WIRE CORP.

Telephone, Communication Wire and Appliance Card Sets



NUCLEAR ENGINEERING DIVISION

Research and development in field of nuclear energy.



PROPULSION TEST EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Design and Development of Test Equipment

continued from page 76
and supporting vital research. Connecticut companies alone have \$290 million invested in this state.

Of equal importance, the nearly \$100 billions in assets held by all American life insurance companies

represent dollars that have been diverted from the market place, where they bid up the price of goods. Thus, while Connecticut life insurance companies are contributing to the nation's economic strength by providing funds when and where

they are most needed, they are also helping to prevent that strength from being further sapped by inflation.

Connecticut life insurance companies are growing at a tremendous rate, guided by management whose wisdom and judgment have gained the respect of men the world over. It is a healthy growth, healthy for the state and its people and healthy for the millions of policyholders and their families, to whom Connecticut life insurance companies furnish so much in the way of security and peace of mind.

Above all, the growth of Connecticut companies, and of all life insurance companies, is healthy for the nation for as the American people voluntarily exercise their priceless free initiative to provide against the financial uncertainties of life, they strengthen the barriers against Statist philosophies that have licensed tyranny over so much of the rest of the world ▲▲▲

MARK TWAIN HOME, HARTFORD



The Mark Twain Home on Farmington Avenue, Hartford, where the famous author wrote many of his popular stories of life on the Mississippi River is open to the public and attracts thousands of visitors annually.



THE DOLLARS ADD UP...

when you don't know
where you're going!

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HARTFORD COUNTY MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC HOMES

continued from page 81

Connecticut Historical Society: Library and Museum, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford.

Exhibits: furniture, portraits, relics, glass, silver, china, Indian relics, manuscripts, prints and books of Connecticut interest. Excellent genealogical library. Open daily 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. except Sundays and holidays; closed Saturday at noon during June, July, and August. No admission charge.

Mark Twain House: 351 Farmington Ave., Hartford

For thirty years, this was Mark Twain's home. Designed by Edward Potter to include some of the author's whims, it reflects the shape and grandeur of a Mississippi River steamboat in its south façade, complete with decks and "wheelhouse." Numerous rooms with original furnishings on display. Open weekdays and Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission 50¢, special rates for children.

Wadsworth Athenaeum: 25 Atheneum Square North, Hartford

Exhibits: Colt, Morgan and Avery Memorial buildings; 50 galleries containing collections illustrating the arts of Europe and America; J. P. Morgan collection of antique bronzes, European porcelain and silver; Wallace Nutting collection of early American furniture; period rooms of the 18th and 19th centuries; European and American painting from 1400 to the present day; galleries of Arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance; Court of European tapestries, arms and armor; collection of early Central and South American art; ship models; Lifar Collection of Ballet Design and costume; European and American Prints and Drawings; Galleries of modern watercolors; S. P. Avery and other collections of Oriental art. Open year-round, Tuesday through Friday from 12 to 5 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays and holidays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Mondays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Saturday and Sunday preceding Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. No admission charge.

Art Museum of the New Britain Institute: 56 Lexington St., New Britain

Exhibits: Occasional loan and individual exhibits. Permanent collection includes work by outstanding 19th century artists: Durand, Kensett, Moran, Bierstadt, Montag, Johnson, Innes, West, Blakelock, Cole, Fisher, and others, as well as many of the 20th century from Homer, Sargent, Eakins, Bellows, Sloan, Glackens, Ryder, Hassam and Thayer to Wyeth, Weber, Marin, Grosz, Bouche, Corbino and others. Activities: art lectures and demonstrations. Open year round, weekdays and Sundays from 2 to 5:30 p.m.; closed Mondays and holidays. No admission charge.

Powers Auto Museum: on Route 10, Southington

Exhibits: 55 cars, dating back to 1896—Steam, Gas, and Electric. Antiques and Curios. Open May 1 to November 15, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission 50¢—adults.

Webb House: 211 Main Street, Wethersfield

Built in 1678 with a front addition in 1752 and restorations 1916. Exhibits: old furniture, china, fine woodwork; scene of Washington's and Rochambeau's work on the plans for the siege of Yorktown. Open year-round from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during winter months, and 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays. Admission 50¢—children 10¢.

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AVON
CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD COUNTY FIRSTS

The first document establishing the principle that the foundation of authority is in the free consent of the people—Connecticut's famous Fundamental Orders—was adopted in Hartford in 1639.

The colonists first defied the Royal Courts in Wethersfield in 1640 by holding a public election.

The first carding mill in America was established at Wethersfield in 1680.

Those "pre-fabs" aren't so new Back in 1724 the first American portable house was moved from Plymouth to Windsor.

Edward Pattison and his brother manufactured the nation's first tinware in Berlin in 1740.

Samuel Higley of Simsbury produced the first substantial amount of American-made steel in 1744.

In 1775 Newgate Prison in East Granby was designated as a place of detention for prisoners of the Government, thereby making it the first Federal penitentiary.

**CONNECTICUT GOLF COURSES
Open to the Public**

BRIDGEPORT Wheeler Golf Club	NEW BRITAIN Stanley Golf Club
BROOKFIELD Brookfield Golf Course	NEW HAVEN New Haven Municipal Golf Course
CANTON Canton Golf Course	NORWICH Norwich Golf Club
CHESHIRE Cheshire Golf Club	SOUTHINGTON Southington Country Club
CROMWELL Edgewood Country Club	STAMFORD Hubbard Heights Golf Club
EAST HARTFORD East Hartford Golf Club	WATERBURY Chase Country Club, East Mountain Golf Club, Waterbury Municipal Golf Club
GROTON Schenecossett Golf Club	WATERTOWN Watertown Golf Club
HAMDEN Meadowbrook Country Club	WEST HARTFORD Buena Vista Golf Club, Rockledge Country Club
HARTFORD Goodwin Park Golf Club, Keney Park Golf Course	WILLIMANTIC Willimantic Golf Club
MADISON Madison Country Club	
MERIDEN Municipal Golf Course, Pleasant View Golf Club	
NAUGATUCK American Brass Association Country Club	

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(A Hilton Hotel)

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In the heart of Connecticut, in Wethersfield, a success story is being written — typical of New England ingenuity. Fulfilling the dream of Connecticut's oldest pie-making family

FARM HOUSE FROZEN PIES

are offering all the home-made goodness of by-gone days in a new, work-free form — a happy combination that is delighting folks from Maine to Florida.



by EDWARD C. LAVELLE

Family Living

Gillette Castle, on a mountain top in East Haddam, is a popular place for family outings. Maintained by the State Park and Forest Commission, it is open from Memorial Day until early Fall.

"Let's go to the fort," the seven-year old shouted as he bounded into the room, his popgun type carbine at the trail.

The outcry was immediately taken up by his nine-year old brother and three-year old sister.

Very familiar, you say, and the punch line is for a parent to wave wearily and say, "Go ahead, but be careful." The only thing is, the fort is 52 miles away.

It is not a martial arrangement of orange crates, put together by boys, but a real parapet, complete with sally port, frowning above a water battery, commanding the city and harbor of New London. Fort Griswold, where more Americans died than in many more famous battles of the Revolution, is now a peaceful place for boys to play soldier.

They come from all over Connecticut with their weapons to ambush each other in the shrubbery and charge across the slopes while their parents take up positions beside the flagpole in the fort itself from which they can survey the whole park. The children may rest beside them, briefly, watching submarines slide down the river to the Sound or the trains, toy-like, crossing on the railroad bridge and winding through New London, below them, braking to a halt at the station just beyond the pier where ferries leave in summer for Fisher's Island.

Connecticut families, in this way,



seem to spread their lives all over their small domain. There are no city or country boys in this state. Each grows up in a weald of cities, villages, forests or hills. Easily attainable diversity within a small space has paradoxically broadened the horizons of Connecticut's youngsters.

They may first see Santa Claus at a Hartford department store but thousands of them renew their acquaintance with Santa at his headquarters in Torrington, maintained by that city's recreation department. They may learn about animals at home or at school but see them in their Connecticut perspective at the Peabody Museum in New Haven. They may first feel the tug of sail at Bantam Lake but

they take the whole Age of Sail within their grasp at the Old Mystic Scaport. The water towers of United Aircraft may mark the production of aircraft engines within sight of their homes yet they crowd against the mesh fences of Bradley Field, miles away, to see the romance of aviation. The whole state is their neighborhood.

Perhaps this is why the Sunday afternoon family car trip is more deeply entrenched in Connecticut than almost any place else. Let it also be said this is not entirely due to the automobile. In colonial times, Connecticut people were noted for their incessant visiting.

continued page 88

Mr. Lavelle is editor of the West Hartford News.

continued from page 87

Put a Connecticut man on a spot and he walks around it, looking at it from all sides. He is a mental as well as physical traveler.

Connecticut people, living this way, are used to vacation time as part of a day rather than a year. This influence has been impressed on the landscape in the form of roadside picnic areas maintained by the State Highway Department where many families take their meals on summer evenings, perhaps after a dip at the compensation reservoir at Barkhamsted or in the Sound at the state parks, Rocky Neck, Hammonasset or Sherwood Island.

Vacationers in Connecticut from other parts of the country are quick to accept this way of life. You see them moving out of their houses at the beach resorts to watch front rank summer theatre productions at Norwich, Ivoryton or Clinton; or, covering only a few more miles, going back into the nineteenth century to a country fair at North Stonington, Guilford

or Durham, where oxen draw stone boats in competition and the finest corn grown is knocked down at a fraction of its market price at the end of the day when the judging is over.

This moving about by Connecticut people, this incessant commuting within the state's borders has created a network of fine restaurants in the countryside, many of them still operated in connection with inns. Each is keyed to its own particular part of the Connecticut landscape and furnishes visitors from out of the state a fertile field for exploration.

The Riverton Inn, resting quietly above the rushing waters of the Farmington River, might be a point of departure for anglers after trout. The watery horizons of the Riversea Inn at Fenwick or the Lovell's Upper Deck at Essex are there to remind you of the lobster's home in the rocks off shore. The Yankee Silversmith, not far from anywhere on the parkways in Wallingford, offer old New England

recipes before viewing Broadway musical shows under canvas at the nearby Oakdale Theatre.

All these things are part of a day in Connecticut. One may swing north from a resort cottage at Madison to catch a horse show in Wethersfield, then ride in leisurely fashion through the Burlington hills to Litchfield where antiquarians are gathering to go through the fine old houses, catch dinner at the Waverly Inn in Cheshire and arrive at the Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford in time for the first off stage noises.

Connecticut offers more than a place to go for the visitor. It takes him into a way of life, restless, expansive, responsive, with many amenities, with a deep sense of the past permeating a booming present. One can go elsewhere to lie on one's back on sand with eyes closed. In Connecticut you may lie on your back on a beach while a lively conversation flickers around you. You will want to put in a word. And if not, your family will.



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A Service of RCA

WNBC was established by The New Britain Broadcasting Company and began operations February 13, 1953. It was the first UHF Television station in New England and is the eighth oldest UHF Television station in the country—serving Central Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

The New Britain Broadcasting Company was organized by Connecticut investors and established WKNB Radio in 1946. The company was acquired by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc. in 1956.

WKNB . . . 840 on the Dial . . . is WNBC's Radio affiliate. Broadcasting on 1,000 watts clear channel, it reaches all the heart of Connecticut.

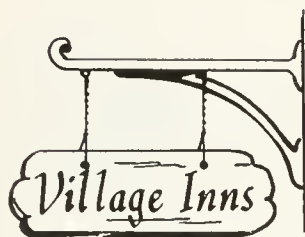
HARTFORD COUNTY

For further information on
Hartford County consult the
organizations listed below



Hartford Hanover Lodge
Hotel Bond
Hotel Garde
Hotel Hartford
Hotel Netherlands
Hotel Statler
See page 86
Thomas Hooker Hotel
Vendome Hotel

New Britain Hotel Burritt
Hotel Stanley



Avon Old Farms Inn
Marlborough Marlborough Guest House

CONNECTICUT STATE CHAMBER 410 Asylum St., Hartford
Pres. Robert P. Stacy JA 2-2278
Exec. Vice-Pres. Wm. B. Cafky
Assoc. Sec. Robert Simpson

BERLIN

P—Robert Bennerup, 1708 Kensington Rd., Kensington.
S—Mrs. Steven Motyka, P.O. Box 207, Kensington.

BRISTOL (222 Main St.)

P—Seth H. Stoner, New Departure Division, General Motors Corp.,
269 N. Main St.

Exec. Sec.—George E. Underwood, 222 Main St. (LUdlow 3-4123)

EAST HARTFORD (914 Main St.)

P—Philip J. Wadhams, Mgr., Conn. Farmers Cooperative Assoc.,
89 Church St.

Exec. Sec.—William F. Boles, 914 Main St. (JACKson 8-1522)

GLASTONBURY

P—Alfred Dussault, Deputy Sheriff, 75 Hale Rd.

S—Paul Silvergleid, 2228 Main St. (ME 3-1470)

HARTFORD (Old State House, 800 Main St.)

P—Charles Brunelle, President, Charles Brunelle Co., 37 Lewis St.

Exec. Vice Pres.—William A. Dower, 800 Main St. (CHApel 9-7555)

Gen. Mgr.—Arthur J. Lumsden, 800 Main St. (CHApel 9-7555)

LAKE COMPOUNCE

Bristol, Connecticut

AMERICA'S PIONEER PLAYGROUND

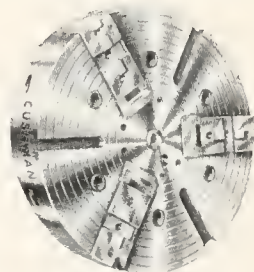
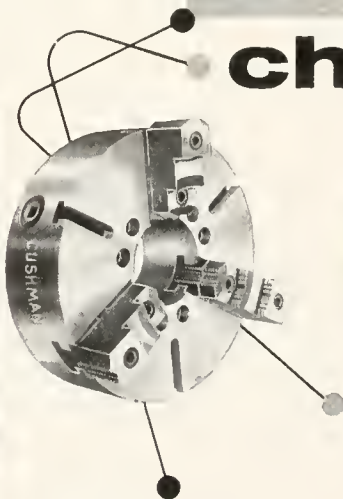


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P—Thomas M. Healy, 263 East Center St.

Exec. Sec.—Mr. John Weit, 139 East Center St. (MITCHELL 3-1113)

NEW BRITAIN (24 Washington St.)

P—Stanley G. Fisher, Landers, Frary & Clark.

Exec. Vice Pres.—Bernard G. Kranowitz, 24 Washington St.
(BALDWIN 9-1665)

NEWINGTON

P—John S. Bergquist, 56 Atwood St.

S—Ted A. Riccio, 56 Richard St. (MO 6-0875)

PLAINVILLE (17 Pierce St.)

P—Charles C. Taetsch, Charles Store, 18 Whiting St.

S—Donald J. Doyle, 13 West Main St. (SHEERWOOD 7-0805)

SOUTHINGTON

P—Ernest W. Hobson, Hobson Painting Contractors, Merrell Ave.

S—Robert E. Foley, Town Clerk, P.O. Box 307. (MA 8-2306)

THOMPSONVILLE

P—Stanley J. Javorski, Javorski's Dry Goods, 41 Pleasant St.

Sec. & Treas.—Francis W. Olschafskie, 31 High St. (RIVERVIEW 5-4222)

WEST HARTFORD (1007 Farmington Ave.)

P—J. Arthur Cope, Berkshire Life Insurance Co., 1000 Farmington Ave.

Exec. Dir.—William H. Brennan, 1007 Farmington Ave. (AD 2-4463)

WETHERSFIELD BUSINESS MEN'S & CIVIC ASSOCIATION

P—Warren G. Willsey, Jr., 450 Griswold Rd.

S—Milford F. Rhines, 695 Maple St. (JA 9-2458)

WINDSOR LOCKS

P—Angelo Alfano, Tip Top Cleaners, 99 Elm St.

Rec. & Financial Sec.—Walter G. Burke, Partner, Burke & Bardaglio.

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CONNECTICUT

continued from page 8

The Tourist's Connecticut is the big white colonial house with the tourist sign blinking "Vaeant." Its spotless bedrooms have hooked rugs on the floor, candlewick spreads on the four-poster beds, and mottos hanging from the walls and sewn into the pillows.

The traveler quickly gets the impression that a fellow named George Washington was the world's most harried insomniac, for he seems to have slept everywhere.

But let's give the shrewd inn-

keeper the benefit of the doubt—for the Father of his Country was a frequent traveler along the old Boston Post Road and other routes, and he may well have slept in Connecticut on many an over-worked night.

TRADITION

To the tourist—Connecticut offers tradition, charm, culture, and three centuries of colorful history. It has Yankee farms and rolling countryside, historical markers and ancient mansions, 200 miles of bays and inlets, superb fishing and boating and sailing, towns that were grandfathers when most of America was squalling in its crib.

And yet, there is more Connecticut. There is the Connecticut of the worker, who may not have gone to Yale but who can roll up his sleeves and make a drill press sing, and a blue print talk.

Connecticut would be but a pleasant vacationland without the hard-working Connecticut doer, who engages in 74% of all the kinds of industry in America. His industry, inventiveness, and desire to better his own economic position have pushed his busy little state into first place in the manufacture of hardware, hats, firearms, silverware, clocks, watches, brass, copper, aircraft engines and propellers, ball bearings—and needles and pins.

It is this state's proud boast that there is no place on the face of the earth where a Connecticut product is not in use. And this applies to untracked jungles as well, for while

Connecticut is busy turning out sewing machines and typewriters and airplanes and firearms, it also does a brisk business in machetes.

But any businessman knows that making something is not enough. You've got to find a market for it, too. And so the Connecticut Yankee, the Connecticut peddler, was born—or rather, created by necessity in an off moment when she wasn't too occupied with being the mother of invention.

The Connecticut peddler fanned out all over the nation. He was the first traveling salesman, a walking dime store notion counter who filled his bags with needles and pins and buttons and hooks and eyes and scissors and combs. No housewife could resist such an array, especially when it was backed up by honest blue eyes and a tongue of the purest silver.

But the peddler was more than a talker—he was a thinker, too. When housewives demanded some new product or suggested an improvement on a standard item, he jotted down their wishes and ideas, often sketched them out, and soon had convinced the manufacturers that they were missing important sales by not providing what the people wanted. The result was a whole parade of new products—a parade that has never ceased even to the present day.

But Connecticut Yankees long have been the symbol of ingenuity and inventiveness. And the records show that these are not myths, for the U. S. Patent Office has issued

continued page 93

Bristol Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

222 Main St.

Bristol, Conn.

Lu—3-4196



Insured Savings Accounts

First Mortgage Loans

Improvement Loans

Travelers Checks

Club Accounts

THE HARTFORD APRON AND TOWEL SUPPLY CO.

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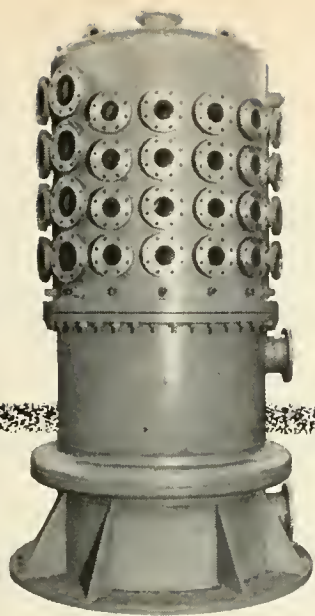
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more patents to Connecticut residents, per capita, than any other state.

Connecticut owes much to Eli Whitney and his cotton gin for he gave the textile industry its first opportunity to brush shoulders with bigness. They call Whitney the grandfather of the assembly line in this busy state, for he discovered that guns could be made quicker and better if one man worked on each part as a specialist and expert. And so the first true assembly line was born in this state of contrasts, which has been known as "the arsenal of the nation" since Revolutionary days.

And what cities!

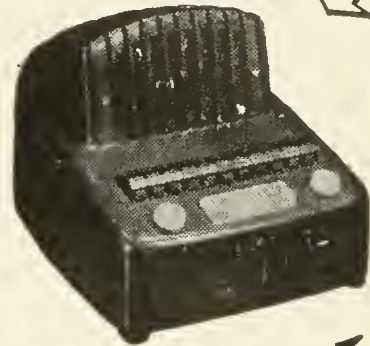
You've got to take your hat off to Danbury for its industry, and if you do, a Yankee peddler will undoubtedly sell you a new one in five minutes, for this is the hat capitol of the world. At New London and the Groton Yards, you'll find these same Yankees turning out sleek submarines, for Uncle Sam's Navy. Dave Bushnell tried it first back in 1776 and it went down fine, but—well, Yankees don't give up easily, and they're making real subs today.

Hartford is a name familiar to every man who has ever worried about the future of his family or that new dent on his left front fender. For here is the insurance capitol of the world, where companies write more than \$10 billion worth of insurance, and there is more money per block than any city of any size in the world.

DIVERSITY

A state of such diversity with cities of such widely distinct personalities was bound to attract a variety of nicknames, and Connecticut has them, beginning with "Constitution State," so named because its early laws were so well defined that they became models for our national constitution. And it is the "Suburb State," too, for obvious reasons. It's also been called the home of inventors, from present-day designers all the way back to Samuel Colt and his revolver,

continued page 96



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CHILDREN'S FISHING AREAS

Streams and ponds listed below are restricted to fishing by children under 16 years of age. Fishing in these waters is governed by the same laws and regulations that apply to adults' areas. All children's fishing areas are indicated by posters.

STREAMS

- A. District No. 1—Litchfield-Fairfield Area. **Bullet Hill Brook**, South Branch, Southbury, from Route 6 down to Pomperaug River. **Hop Brook**, Naugatuck, lower section from the old N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R. bridge (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile). **East Branch of Naugatuck River (Newfield Brook)**, Torrington, from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Raymond Abeling Saw Mill upstream approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. **Poland Brook**, Plymouth, from dam at No. 3 Bristol Res. downstream to junction with Burnham Pond. **Rippowam River**, Stamford, that portion of the river which flows through Woodside Park from Bridge St. south.
- B. District No. 2—Hartford-New Haven Area. **Wepawaug River**, Orange, from old New Haven-Derby R.R. upstream approximately 2 miles.
- C. District No. 3—Tolland-Middlesex Area. **Butternut Brook**, East Windsor, 1200 feet below Butternut Pond. **Cattle Lot (Bear Swamp) Brook**, East Hampton, from Dickinson Creek upstream to dam owned by Belltown Sportsmen's Club. **Goodwin Brook**, East Hartford, in North End Park.

PONDS

- A. District No. 1—Litchfield-Fairfield Area. **Brewster's Pond**, Stratford. **Clark Pond (Besse Pond)**, Torrington. **Factory Pond**, Salisbury. **Gould Manor Pond**, Fairfield. **Lower Fulton Park Pond**, Waterbury. **Mead Pond**, New Canaan. **Motil's Pond** Stratford. **Peck's Mill Pond**, Stratford. **Wilcox Pond**, New Canaan.
- B. District No. 2—Hartford-New Haven Area. **Colony Park Pond**, Ansonia. **Filey Pond**, Bloomfield. **Mill Woods Park Pond**, Wethersfield. **Mirror Lake (Hubbard Park Pond)** Meriden, use of bait fish prohibited. **Stanley Quarter Pond**, New Britain.
- C. District No. 3—Tolland-Middlesex Area. **Angus Parks Pond**, Glastonbury, portion on west shore reserved for children. **Butternut Pond**, East Windsor. **Freshwater Pond**, Enfield. **Hyde Park Pond**, Stafford. **New Dam Pond**, Colchester. **Pasture Pond**, Glastonbury. **Perry's Pond**, New London. **Wigwam Pond**, East Haddam.
- D. District No. 4—Windham-New London Area. **Ariewitz Pond**, Bozrah. **Brick Mill Pond**, Plainfield. **Hurlburt Pond**, Putnam. **Lilly Pond**, Thompson. **Mohegan Park Pond**, Norwich.

Footnote A: Open season through Oct. 31, 1956, and 6:00 a.m. Apr. 20 through Oct. 31, 1957.

Footnote B: Open season from Jan. 1 through Feb. 24, 1957 and 6:00 a.m. Apr. 20, 1957 through Feb. 1958 (Exact date to be announced).

• Stocked with trout.

continued from page 21

for Montauk, Block Island or other such fishing spots from home ports. Tuna, Swordfish, Sea Bass, Bluefish and other species are regularly brought back by these boats to ports such as Stonington, Niantic, Mystic, etc.

INLAND FISHING

Now for a look at the inland fishing. The kind you need a license for. Trout are found in our streams and in cold-water lakes and ponds. Connecticut waters aren't the best possible for trout, but the State satisfies the needs of trout fishermen by stocking about 300,000 legal-sized trout every year in the better, heavily fished lakes and streams of the State. Although most of the trout caught have spent time in a hatchery, trout fishing here can be a sporty and satisfying sport because many of our streams are truly beautiful; persons who have fished the Housatonic, Natchaug, Farmington and other rivers will attest to this. Unfortunately small,

feeder brooks aren't fished as heavily as they could be; the fishermen who get off the beaten path and up into the hills usually do well—relatively small fish to be sure, but usually natives.

Although ordinarily considered stream fishing, trout fishing has become very important on some Connecticut lakes. Lakes such as Wononskopomuc Lake, Lakeville; West Hill Pond, New Hartford-Barkhamsted; Crystal Lake, Ellington-Stafford and Norwich Pond, Lyme, have already proved that Connecticut can provide excellent trout fishing. During the past few years an increasing ratio of Brown Trout to other trout species has been stocked in our waters. Large "lunker" Browns from 2 to 8 pounds are being recovered from many of our lakes as a result of this policy.

A development being constantly watched by the Board of Fisheries and Game is the appearance in the lower reaches of our rivers of increasing numbers of sea-run Brown Trout. These fish, stocked in Connecticut streams in past years,

migrated to the sea but are now returning as large fish. If the frequency of large trout increases it may well develop an important sport fishery, not necessarily in terms of large numbers of fish taken, but rather in terms of large "trophy" fish. Studies made on the Saugatuck River by the Board's biologists give cause for optimism.

Sport fishing for Shad, as these marine fish make their springtime upstream spawning run in the Connecticut and Farmington Rivers, is tops and has become very popular in recent years. Thousands of Shad from three to five pounds in weight are caught yearly and the thrill of catching them in the fast-water areas of the Connecticut River is attracting many fishermen, including many from outside the State. And the enjoyment of Shad fishing doesn't end when the fish is landed as anyone who has tasted properly prepared Shad roe or boned Shad knows.

Few people realize that Connecticut also offers good fishing
continued page 131

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continued from page 93

Terry and Thomas and their clocks, Linus Yale and his lock, John Howe and those famous needles and pins—you get the point.

And so Connecticut is many things to many people; inventor, manufacturer, historian, farmer, innkeeper, tradition keeper, insurance man, hat maker.

And it is, too, the home of many famous and exclusive schools of higher learning—and yearning; Hotchkiss, Kent, Choate, Taft, Pompet, Miss Porter's, Walker, Rosemary Hall—and a place called Yale.

Yale is the third oldest university in the nation, with only Harvard and William and Mary steeped deeper in tradition. But Old Eli

men put it another way. They point out that Yale is 150 years older than Cornell.

Yale boasts that it has produced more famous graduates—leaders of business and industry and government and the arts and sciences and professions—than any other school in the nation. And it may be true. You Harvard men—tolerance, please.

All this is a slice of Connecticut, but not all of it. For this tiny state of big ideas and bigger accomplishments cannot be chronicled in ten minutes, or ten hours. Nor can it be analyzed in ten days or truly understood in ten years. ▲▲▲

Mr. Dreier's article was featured in his "Salute To Connecticut" broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company Network on February 3. His weekly program, "Man On The Go For The Van On The Go," is sponsored by North American Van Lines.

HARTFORD COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Lamentation Mt.	48	Berlin	Undeveloped.
Penwood	819	Bloomfield	Hiking, Shelter Picnicking, Winter Sports.
Stratton Brook	145	Simsbury	Hiking, Fishing, Shelter Picnicking, Swimming.
Sunset Rock	18	Plainville	Undeveloped.
Talcott Mt.	19	Bloomfield	Undeveloped.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Tunxis	8,071	Hartland
Massaee	99	Simsbury
Nassahegon	1,315	Burlington

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Middlesex County



This is Middlesex County

In Middlesex County are Connecticut's "river towns," communities that sprang from settlements dating back to the late 15th century. Here are the towns that grew as river commerce grew. One—Middletown—was once the state's largest city when it was—as its name suggests—the half-way point between the Connecticut River mouth at Old Saybrook and the city a few miles to the north that was destined to become the world's insurance capital.

It is difficult for us to realize today as we drive over Connecticut's modern parkways that once there were few roads in this state. In those days the mighty river was the state's "Merritt Parkway" and cities and towns bordering it were the heart of the Connecticut commercial area. If you motor leisurely today along Route 9 on the west side of the river or cross to 151 on the eastern side you will note many substantial houses which will help to create in your mind a picture of Connecticut's era of river prosperity. Here were the homes of traders, ship captains and ship builders, for the river towns like Portland or Middletown turned out their share of ships of all types, just as Connecticut's coastal communities did.

It is a thrilling sight to ride upriver and it is no

wonder that the late William Gillette forsook another site to build his "dream castle" on a mountain-top in East Haddam overlooking the river.

It is no wonder, either, that he admonished the executors of his will to see that his cherished home did not "fall into the hands of some blithering saphead" who has no appreciation of his surroundings. Thus, Mr. Gillette's Rhenish transplantation was preserved for the enjoyment of the general public whose appreciation is evident in the reports of the number of visitors who have journeyed to the castle, maintained today by the State Forest and Park Association.

Middlesex County, too, is the home of the "Wish You Were Here" camps, the adult vacation resorts where the guest can enjoy a relaxing Connecticut vacation or literally fill his or her day with interesting summertime activities. The convenience of these camps—midway between New York City and Boston—makes them ideal for the office worker who has two weeks with pay and wants to spend as short a time as possible in getting to the vacation destination. But, take a look at the Middlesex County town notes and see for yourself what offers the best prospect for an enjoyable day—or longer—for you in Connecticut's River County."

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New Colonial Room
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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

. . . towns that grew with early river commerce are now the homes of Connecticut's famous vacation camps . . .

CHESTER—Pop. 2,200. Settled in 1692. Route 14S. Principal industries are agriculture and manufacture of auger and machine bits, tools, toilet accessories and wire products. Rural hill country bordering the Connecticut River. Part of Cockaponset State Forest is located here. The Chester-Hadlyme Ferry, in operation during the summer, is the last of many ferries that carried travelers across the River. (E7)

CLINTON—Pop. 3,000. Settled in 1663. Routes 1 and 81. Agriculture, fishing, small boat building and the manufacture of plastics, facial tissues and toilet preparations are the principal industries today in this popular summer resort town on Long Island Sound. A good, natural harbor makes it a favorite center for the increasing number of yachting enthusiasts. Stanton House built in 1789, now a Colonial Museum, is located here not far from the village green. (F7)

CROMWELL—Pop. 5,100. Settled 1650. Route 9. Horticulture and the manufacture of toys and tools are the principal industries in this township north of Middletown. Like other River and Coast towns in Connecticut it once was a shipbuilding center. (C6)

DEEP RIVER—Pop. 3,000. Settled 1635. Routes 9 and 80. Once known as Saybrook, this River town's name wasn't officially changed to Deep River until 1947. Roads in this area offer the traveler excellent views of Connecticut. Industries are agriculture, and manufacture of plax and plastic goods, soldering irons, business forms and lace. (E7)

DURHAM—Pop. 2,100. Settled 1698. Route 79. The principal industries today in Durham, a town once famous for its excellent pasture land and the quality of the cattle raised here, are

the manufacture of metal boxes and cabinets, venetian blinds, electrical supplies and tools. Extensive meadows near the center of the village and wooded hills in the other sections offer a variety of terrain typical of the rural areas in central Connecticut. (E6)

EAST HADDAM — Pop. 3,100. Settled about 1670. Routes 149 and 82. A township, large in area, on the East side of the Connecticut River. It includes the town of Moodus. East Haddam and its neighboring town of East Hampton are the center of Connecticut's famous adult vacation camp area. Thousands of visitors come to these well-equipped camps every summer to enjoy swimming, boating and organized activities. Subterranean noises near Moodus, believed to be

due to some sort of geological readjustment of the earth's crust, terrified both the Indians and the early white settlers in this area. In a park overlooking the River is the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse where the famous hero of the Revolution taught school before entering military service. Devil's Hopyard state park is located here near the eastern town line. Principal industries are manufacture of cotton twine, electric signals, photo mountings and fish nets. Gillette Castle, once the home of the noted Shakesperian actor, William Hooker Gillette, is a mountain-top retreat patterned after the storied castles on the Rhine. It's now a state park and one of Connecticut's most interesting attractions for resident or visitor. It's open to the public from Memorial Day until Fall. (D7)

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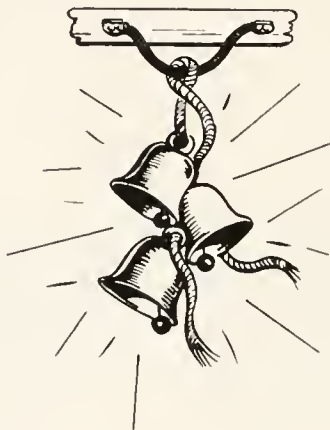
Middlesex County is the heart of Connecticut's adult vacation camp area where a full schedule of resort activities insures a happy holiday.

continued from page 99

EAST HAMPTON—Pop. 4,800. Settled about 1710. Routes 196 and 16A. Principal industries are agriculture and the manufacture of toys, fish nets, wire products and paper boxes. The town, for many years, was one of the country's leading producers of bells, the industry dating back to 1830. Pocotopaug Lake is one of the state's most popular recreation areas. Sears Park here on the west side of the Lake was a gift of the Sears family. Middle Haddam, on the River, was the home of Thomas Child, master shipbuilder who turned out more than 200 vessels here when this area was building ships for the River commerce. Hurd State Park on Route 151 is another summer recreation area with great appeal for residents and visitors alike. (D6)

ESSEX—Pop. 3,800—Settled about 1675. Routes 9, 80 and 153. Principal industries include boat building and repair, manufacture of bone and ivory goods, piano keys and actions, electric time switches, braids, propellers, lamp shades, machine parts, witch hazel, tools and novelties. The River widens at Essex and provides many coves, home port for hundreds of

Connecticut boat owners. The Oliver Cromwell, the first U. S. warship, carrying 24 guns, was built here in 1775. In the war of 1812 the British raided Essex and destroyed the dock yards and 22 ships. The towns of Ivoryton and Centerbrook are part of Essex. (E7)



HADDAM—Pop. 3,100. Settled 1662. Route 9. Industries include manufacture of cutlery, tools, hardware, agricultural machinery, stationery and artists supplies, and metal-working machinery. Rugged countryside bordering the River. A large part of the Cocksapnet State Forest and the vil-

lage of Higganum are located in Haddam. David Dudley Field, famous jurist who had a profound influence on the legal system in use today in Connecticut and other states was born here in 1805. (E7)

KILLINGWORTH—Pop. 830. Settled about 1667. Routes 81 and 80. Longfellow reportedly wrote his "Birds of Killingworth" at the Old Ely House here. Chatfield Hollow State Park attracts many visitors to this rural Middlesex County town famous for its hillside laurel displays in June. (E7)

MIDDLEFIELD—Pop. 2,500. Settled about 1700. Routes 217 and 157. Industries are agriculture and the manufacture of gun sights and gun parts, bone and ivory novelties, hardware and metal products. If you are old enough to remember the old-fashioned hand clothes wringers, you might like to know that Middlefield was once one of the leading producers of this vital home appliance. The area's history dates back even longer than the clothes-wringer era, however. Off Route 147 in an abandoned sandstone quarry are the town's famous Dinosaur Tracks. The quarry is now
continued page 102

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DONNELLAN'S

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The Georgia attorneys were bewildered and considerably upset. They had not expected or ever encountered before a spectacle like this. But instead of sticking to the point at issue—whether or not Mr. Burns should be turned over to them—they, too, began to talk wildly. One of them said that Burns should be sent back if only because he had, at one time since his escape, lived in sin in Chicago. Another of them got off perhaps the most unfortunate remark ever made by a Southern gentleman in public. Said he: "Everybody up here seems to think that Georgia jails are terrible things, filled with fiends and degenerates and brutes. I want to say to you that the sons of some of the best families in Georgia are in jail down there"! When the bedlam that greeted this quieted down, the Georgian was pretty mad. He went on to say that he could and would name a Northern State that still employed—or had employed up until recently, anyway—the public whipping post. That State, gentlemen, was Delaware!

NORTH vs. SOUTH

Now Delaware, of course, had no more to do with the case of Georgia vs. Mr. Burns than the gold-star mother had. The trial had suddenly turned into the North against the South, Georgia against New Jersey or against Delaware or against New York—or name any State above the Mason-Dixon line, you Damyankes. It was hysterically exciting and enormously silly. I think that at this point Mr. Burns could have got up from his chair in the front row and walked quietly out without being molested by either side. They had forgotten about him. The Governor of New Jersey felt called on to make a little speech himself, taking sides, although he was supposed to be presiding. He said that once, driving his car in Georgia, he hadn't been treated any too courteously by a certain traffic cop down there. Everybody got in a



Although Ethan Allen is best known for his feats as a leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," Connecticut claims him as a native son. He is believed to have been born in this house in Litchfield.

crack at Georgia or New Jersey or Delaware or Tennessee or Michigan or some other State. Somebody was giving Texas, I think it was, a good going over when I left. If somebody had slapped somebody at that unforgettable gathering, another Civil War would have started right there.

Mr. Burns, I read later, was not turned over to the tender mercies of Georgia justice. They suddenly remembered about him, got back to the case in hand, and extradition was refused amid shouts and laughter and the exploding of flash bulbs.

Now let's get back to that gentleman I said I was mad at. He is an eminent literary man and he lives in Maine. Recently we have exchanged letters, in the course of which he bragged about Maine and I bragged about Connecticut. I told him that I lived in Litchfield and that I was considerably thrilled by living in the same town in which Ethan Allen was born (lots of Vermont people are sore because Ethan Allen wasn't born in Vermont). I said I could see from my bedroom window the house in which Henry Ward Beecher and his sister Harriet were born and that just down the street was a little old white building which once housed the first law school in

America and that its threshold had been crossed by Aaron Burr and Samuel F. B. Morse and Noah Webster and so on. So he wrote back to me as follows:

continued page 103

CLINTON HOTEL

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the property of the Peabody Museum of Yale University. (D6)

MIDDLETOWN—Pop. 33,000. Settled 1650. Routes 9, 6A and 72. Principal industries are agriculture, textile printing, and manufacture of plastics, brick, clothing, brake lining, marine hardware, furnace boilers and scores of other products. This busy river city, midway between Saybrook on the Sound and the upper Connecticut ports was, for approximately a half century between 1750 and 1800, the state's largest and wealthiest town. Railroads, however, cut into the river commerce and the inland towns began to develop as manufacturing centers. Wesleyan University, founded in 1831, is located here and the town has many ancient houses whose state-ness proclaims the prosperity of the builders. (D6)

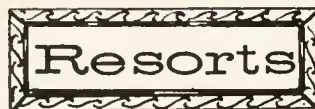
MOODUS—See East Haddam.

OLD SAYBROOK—Pop. 3,400. Settled 1635. Route 9. An historic town, now a popular summer vacationing area, which grew up around the fort built at the mouth of the Connecticut River in 1635. It was an important shipping center where cargo was transferred from the Connecticut River boats to ocean-going vessels. The shore road to the old fort site is an interesting drive. (F8)

PORTLAND—Pop. 6,700. Settled about 1690. Routes 17, 17A and 6A. Principal industries today are agriculture, a cannary, tobacco growing and the manufacture of packaging machinery and corrugated boxes. Once known as East Middletown, Portland was noted for its shipyards and quarries. The large Meshomasic State Forest, the first woodland area in New England to be designated a State Forest, is in the northeastern section of the township. In Gildersleeve, part of Portland, scores of warships were launched during the Revolution and the War of 1812. (D6)

WESTBROOK—Pop. 2,200. Settled about 1664. Routes 1 and 153. Agriculture, fishing, woodworking and the manufacture of leather goods are the principal industries in this town on Long Island Sound. Its beaches and inlets make an active "summer town." David Bushnell, who tried to develop a practical submarine, was born here in 1742. (F7)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY



East Haddam

The Breslows
Cistin's Farm
Moeller's Bashan Lake Manor
Mt. Parnassus View
Old Comfort Farm
Wolf's House

Moodus

Banner Lodge—See page 98
Donnellan's Riveredge—See page 100
Grand View Hotel
Hilltop View
Holiday House—See page 105
Klar Crest Resort
Menorah Acres
Orchard Mansion
Rest Farm
Shadybrook Hotel
Stucco Cottage Resort
Ted Hilton's
Weiners Hotel & Day Camp
Willow Manor

East Hampton

Clearwater Lodge
Edgemere Vacation House
Lake Pocotopaug Lodge
Lake View House
Oakwood

Killingworth
Middlefield

The Farm In The Dell
Happy Acres



Chester

The Knoll

Essex

Griswold Inn—See page 107
Osage Inn

Old Saybrook

Floral Park Inn
Wightman's Old House Inn
Shore Line Hotel

SHORE RESORTS

Clinton

Clinton Manor Inn

Old Saybrook

LaZarre Lodge
The Riversea Inn—See page 103

Westbrook

Castlebrook Inn
Grove Inn
Dragonwyck Inn
Middle Beach Hotel

Maine is the last stronghold of the life that was America. Connecticut is just a played out region. Do the shades of Ethan Allen, etc. contribute anything to the present-day life of Litchfield? Ethan Allen was a lusty, gusty son-of-a-sea-cook. Is there anything of his lustiness and gustiness in the native goings on of the region? There's plenty of it around here. I don't mean in the way of thoughtless Nordic barbarism, either; I mean in outcroppings of surprising intelligence, surprising strokes of fundamental liberalism, that quite take your breath away.

LIVELY CONNECTICUT

Now, one weakness here is that my correspondent cites no concrete instance for me to match. I have an idea that, given time and with a little research, I could match him instance for instance. His letter was, of course, not intended to be a studied analysis of Maine or of Connecticut. It is just one of those cracks of one State at another State. I shall wait for a studied analysis, with specific cases, before I prepare a formal defense. But right here and now I can say that Connecticut is *not* a played-out State. There are some mighty lusty and gusty folks on all sides of me in Litchfield, and, if I haven't right

at hand examples of their outcroppings of surprising intelligence or of fundamental liberalism (I am leaving the presidential votes of the two States completely out of this), it is mainly because our relations have been on such an easy-going, friendly sort of basis as to preclude excursions into those outcroppings. After all, I haven't lived in Litchfield long enough to get into political arguments or to start controversial discussions, and it is in those that we find the outcroppings my correspondent speaks of. Usually my neighbors in Connecticut are too busy helping me out of some difficulty or other to have time for surprising strokes of fundamental liberalism.

Not long ago, for example, I started to drive my car from Waterbury to Litchfield when a freak spring blizzard that had just been waiting for me to begin driving, placed a smothering white hand across my windshield. The windshield wiper wouldn't work. I had seventeen difficult miles to drive and I knew I should end up in a field under the car if I went on. I crawled ahead a thousand yards to a garage and asked if I could hire a man to drive me home in another car. Sure. A garage man put my car up, bundled me and my wife into another car, and started off. His windshield wiper wouldn't work either, but, being a

Connecticut man, he could see through snow. He took us the seventeen tedious and dangerous miles, refused a tip, said I could settle up when I came for my car next day, and started to drive back those seventeen miles. When I

continued page 104

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC HOMES

GILLETTE CASTLE: East Haddam.

Perched atop a high cliff overlooking the Connecticut River in Hadlyme is the former home of the late actor, William Gillette. Like the medieval Rhineland strongholds which inspired its design, the castle has granite walls four to five feet thick hand-hewed oak interior trim, light fixtures festooned with colored glass from bottles and Javanese raffia mats. Open daily 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; May 30 to October 12. Admission 30¢.

COSTUMES OF YESTERDAY: Boston Post Road, Old Saybrook.

In a yellow salt box house, Miss Katherine B. Fleming maintains a collection of some 6,000 items of 18th and 19th Century wearing apparel and accessories—including special costumes, military uniforms, wedding gowns. Open 2 to 5 p.m. daily; also by appointment. Admission 25¢.

ETANTON HOUSE: Clinton.

Historic home in this waterfront town. Maintained by Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. Open 2-5 p.m. daily except Monday, summer. Free.



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MIDDLESEX COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

For further information about
Middlesex County consult the
organizations listed below

CLINTON

P—Vincent Kiernan, Clinton Electric Light & Power Co., East Main St.

S—Arthur H. Hibson, Clinton Business Service, 15 Commerce St.

DEEP RIVER

P—William B. LaPlace, Main St.

S—Gilbert L. Mather, 198 Main St. (LAmbert 6-5411)

EAST HAMPTON

Paul Ravis, Paul's Car & Home Supply Store, 70 Main St.

Mrs. Stanley G. Warzecha, Jr., 21 Hills Avenue (ANdrew 7-2378)

ESSEX BUSINESS MEN'S
ASSOCIATION

P—Philip Stueck, Essex Mgr., R. W. Camp Co., Main St.

Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. Gould Chalker, Essex (SO 7-8357)

THE GREATER MIDDLETOWN CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE (363 Main St.)

P—Lester B. Hayward, Dreher-Smith Co., 234 Main St.

Exec. Vice Pres.—Harold C. Rowe, 363 Main St. (DIamond 6-8616)

OLD SAYBROOK

P—Irving LaMay, Lamay Construction Co., 40 River St.

S—Lee Owen, Jas. Jay Smith Co., 201 Main St. (EVERgreen 8-9231)

WESTBROOK

P—James A. Smith, Jr., Westbrook Heights

S—John A. Holbrook, Jr., Southern Middlesex Agencies, Inc. (EVERgreen 8-9362)

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went for my car the next morning he said the charge would be \$2, exactly \$2. That's all he would take. In New York it would have been \$20, exactly \$20. He asked me what I thought of Cleveland's chances in the American League, accepted a cigarette, asked me to try one of his. We had a nice talk. You see, he was a garage man, but I, the night before, had been a neighbor in distress. That's why he took me home for what amounted to the cost of gas and oil and wear and tear.

That, I submit, is Connecticut as I have come to find it. Maybe it isn't intelligence but it is friendliness, and no region in which that quality persists can be played out. Sometimes I think (hell, always I think) that a world of friendliness would be better for what ails us than a world of surprising strokes of intelligence. Home is where the heart is, let the mind live where it may. But let us not, for God's sake, get sentimental. I feel I am losing sight of the argument or maybe I am just starting a new one.

ENTER JOHN BROWN

Anyway, two days after that experience, we were driving toward

Norfolk. My wife, whom I sometimes call Little Sharp Eyes because she sees too well, observed a tiny and almost illegible sign pointing up a byroad. The sign read: *To John Brown's Birthplace*. Yes, *the* John Brown (all the lusty and gusty boys were born in Connecticut). So up that road we went, until we got stuck, fast stuck, in the mud. Some motorist who came up behind me and couldn't get past volunteered to back up half a mile and then drive three miles farther to a garage for help.

Ten minutes later a young man showed up in a truck, coming toward me. He couldn't get past, either. I told him a garage car would be along in fifteen minutes or so. He said fine, but why not try to haul the thing out before the garage man got there? At my age, I let garage men do everything, but if a neighbor wants to help you out of the mud you really have to help a little, too. So, for half an hour, we tugged and dug and lugged stones and heaved and pushed and made the wheels whir. Then I gave out, but my Samaritan decided that if he could only get a tree under the damn thing he could hoist her up. So he went up

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One of the few places in the nation where authentic dinosaur tracks have been uncovered is in the town of Middlefield in Middlesex County. The area is a focal point for visitors and is owned now by the Peabody Museum of Yale University.

THURBER continued from page 104

into the woods and came back with a tree.

"Now," he said, "all I need is a big boulder for a fulcrum."

So he went up into the woods and came back with a boulder the size of a doghouse. It is my sad duty to report that the contraption didn't work. But it was a labor of Hercules and a gesture of neighborliness that gave me great cheer. Eventually the car was hauled out by garage men (whose own car had stuck for an hour in the road behind us). My young helper said he'd had a fine time and was glad he met me. I said I was glad I met him. Then he drove off.

As I said before, this kind of thing is not intelligence, it is not fundamental liberalism but it is a thing that doesn't grow in played-out regions; it is a lustiness and a gustiness and it is very heartening. If you don't see as much in it as I do, it is because you weren't there. I think I'll stick to Connecticut—although not again, I hope, to some of her side roads. (I know now why John Brown was a fanatic, having seen the road he had to travel over to get out of his home and into history.)

There was once a senator named Uriah Tracy who lived in Litchfield. He's been dead longer than a hundred years, but I wish he were still alive, for he would be the perfect person to defend Litchfield and Connecticut.

Once, in Washington, D. C., when a drove of mules was being
continued page 106

HURD PARK PICNIC AREA



The picnic area at Hurd Park in Cobalt on the Connecticut River is a favorite spot for summer outings or family picnics. It's located near the center of the Middlesex County vacation country. State Parks in this area offer facilities for a wide range of recreational activities and attract thousands of visitors annually.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Brainard Homestead	25	East Haddam	Undeveloped, Picnicking.
Chatfield Hollow	345	Killingworth	Fishing, Hiking, Shelter, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Dart Island	2	Middletown	Undeveloped.
Devil's Hopyard	860	East Haddam	Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Gillette Castle	130	East Haddam	Hiking, Museum, Picnicking, Concession.
Haddam Island	14	Haddam	Undeveloped.
Haddam Meadows	158	Haddam	Boating, Picnicking, Undeveloped.
Higganum Reservoir	152	Haddam	Fishing, Hiking, Undeveloped.
Hurd	548	East Hampton	Boating, Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Miller's Pond	190	Durham	Undeveloped, Hiking.
Trimountain	127	Durham	Undeveloped, Hiking.
Wadsworth Falls	285	Middlefield	Fishing, Hiking, Swimming, Picnicking.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Meshomasic	7,423	Portland
Cockaponset	14,565	Chester



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CONNECTICUT EVENTS 1957

Compiled and distributed to publications by the Connecticut Development Commission, State Office Building, Hartford 15, Connecticut

herded through the streets there, a facetious Virginia senator, thinking to make sport of my hero, turned to him and said, loudly enough to be heard by everybody round about, "Well, Tracy, there go some of your constituents."

To which Tracy replied, "Yes. They are on their way to Virginia, Sir, to teach school."

If you've heard this tale about another hero than mine, you've heard it wrongly. I should pick him to debate my Maine friend on the relative merits of that State and of mine. And I know that he would have won that Trenton trial, single-handed. It was right up his alley.

Editor's note: *If Mr. Thurber's reference to his experience on the John Brown road suggests that motor-touring on Connecticut's byways is unduly hazardous we hasten to inform the reader that the story was written more than two decades ago. The road has been paved but Connecticut's traditional friendliness prevails.* ▲▲▲



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MIDDLESEX COUNTY FIRSTS

In 1775 Essex shipbuilders completed the Oliver Cromwell, the first American warship. She was equipped with 16 guns.

Julius Pratt of Essex made the first commercial ivory combs in 1802.

William Redfield of Cromwell first discovered the laws of cyclonic storms in 1831.

MAY

- 1-4 Interior Designers Associates Exhibition, Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan
- 5-24 Children's Art Festival, Age 5-15, Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan
- 7 House Tour, Middletown
- 7 Costume Exhibition, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
- 11-June 9 Connecticut Watercolor Society Exhibition, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
- 12 Connecticut Horsemen's Horse Show, Durham
- 14-15 1957 House and Garden Tour, Hartford Art School, Hartford
- 16 Darien Garden Club House Tour, Darien
- 17-19 Children's Services—Horse Show, Farmington
- 25 2nd Annual Dance Festival, Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan
- 26 Sports Car Club of America, Sports Car Race, Thompson

JUNE

- 1-9 Connecticut Watercolor Society Exhibition, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
- 1 Oakdale Musical Theatre, Wallingford, Opening for Summer Season
- 2 President's Rifle Match, Blue Trail Range, Wallingford
- 7-9 North Atlantic States Pistol and Revolver Championship, Nimitz Range, Rocky Hill
- 7-July 10 5th Annual New England Exhibition Oil, Watercolor & Sculpture, Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan
- 9 125th Commencement Wesleyan University, Middletown
- 9 131st Commencement Trinity College, Hartford
- 13-14 Northeastern Regional Smallbore Rifle Tournament, Blue Trail Range, Wallingford
- 14 Yale-Harvard Regatta, Thames River, New London
- 16 L. B. Riding Club Horse Show, Middletown
- 18 State Golf Qualifying Tournament, Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield
- 18-Aug. 4 Exhibit—James Thurber—Robert Osborn, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
- 20-23 Fairfield County Hunt Club Horse Show, Westport
- 22 American Shakespeare Festival Theatre, Stratford, Opening for Summer Season
- 24-27 State Golf Amateur Championship, New Haven Country Club New Haven
- 27-July 6 Annual Barnum Festival, Bridgeport
- 29 Sports Car Club of America, Sports Car Race, Thompson
- 30 Wethersfield Benefit Horse Show, Wethersfield
- 30 Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village—4:00 p.m.

JULY

- 1-Aug. 4 Exhibit—James Thurber—Robert Osborn—Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
- 1-6 Annual Barnum Festival, Bridgeport
- 1-10 5th Annual New England Exhibition Oil, Watercolor and Sculpture, Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan
- 2 Sharon Playhouse, Sharon, Opening for Summer Season
- 7 Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
- 13 Old Houses Tour in and near Litchfield, Benefit Connecticut Junior Republic
- 14 Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
- 14 Berkshire Horse Show, Litchfield
- 13-14 Northeastern Regional Smallbore Rifle Tournament, Blue Trail Range, Wallingford
- 21 Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
- 21-23 Open Golf Championship—54 Holes, Golf Club of Avon
- 28 Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.

continued page 141



GRISWOLD INN

A picturesque view of our Rustic Early Americana that has carefully preserved the atmosphere of a great era in history. Here you will find many treasured mementos of the River Packet Boats and Yankee Clipper Ships that once made this lovely New England Town a great seafaring port. Traditional hospitality awaits you.



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This is New London County

In the southeastern corner of Connecticut is New London County, an area long identified with the sea and its history. Here were yards that built the clippers, freighters and warships of an earlier day and here, today, are some of America's best known shipyards, producing the modern nuclear propelled submarine.

New London County has a high regard for historic tradition and for the enterprise and courage of its early residents who built and sailed the colorful square-riggers. It is an appropriate locale for Connecticut's famous Mystic Seaport—the reconstructed seaport of a century ago, complete even to the cobblestone street typical of the waterfront towns of the 1850's.

Like other Connecticut counties, New London has the welcome mat out for the summer visitor. The city of New London itself has one of the finest public beaches on Long Island Sound. The State maintains a beach and campground at Rocky Neck and the beautiful Harkness Memorial Park on the waterfront at Waterford is well worth a day's journey.

Are you a budding yachtsman or a power-boat enthusiast? New London County is the ideal location to

indulge your hobby. Along Long Island Sound between the Rhode Island border and the County line—which happens to be the Connecticut River—are scores of inlets which serve as the home port of call for the thousands of Connecticut residents, and their visitors, who find pleasure in this fastest-growing summertime activity.

If you tire of the sea, there is much to interest you as you drive through the County's inland towns. The village of Lebanon, the supply center for Washington's Revolutionary Armies, is one of the state's repositories of historic lore. Here you can visit the Revolutionary War Office or the home of the determined and vigorous Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. Relax for a while at Fort Shantok State Park on the Thames at Montville or at any of the many roadside picnic areas maintained by the State Highway Department—each a park in miniature. But—check through the notes we have supplied on New London County towns and choose for yourself the highway routes you want to follow as you tour this interesting border county of Connecticut.

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NEW LONDON
COUNTY



NEW LONDON COUNTY

. . . home port for ancient square-rigger or modern submarine



BORZAH—Pop. 1,500. Incorporated 1786. Route 163. Principal industries are agriculture and the manufacture of insulation, sporting goods and mattress and padding materials. This eastern Connecticut town named for the Borzah of biblical times was once a part of Norwich. (D9)

COLCHESTER—Pop. 3,600. Incorporated 1695. On Routes 2, 16 and 85. Industries today include agriculture and the manufacture of auto seat covers, ladies coats and dresses, leather novelties and plastics. One of the nation's first rubber footwear factories was opened here in 1847. Day Pond State Forest is a popular hunting and fishing area in season. (DS)

EAST LYME—Pop. 4,500. Settled about 1660. Route 161. One of eastern Connecticut's most popular vacationing areas. Rocky Neck State Park on Long Island Sound offers excellent salt water bathing. Boating off Black Point or Niantic is a favorite summertime activity. Boat building and fishing are principal industries. (ES)

FRANKLIN—Pop. 960. Settled in 1663. Routes 32 and 207. Connecticut honored one of young America's most noted leaders, Benjamin Franklin, by naming this town, once a part of Norwich, for him. John Ayer, who settled in 1663, willed his farm to his son and the property has been handed down from father to son to the present

generation. It offers a sort of fascinating inspiration to some of today's home owners because it has never been sold or mortgaged. (D9)

GRISWOLD—Pop. 6,600. Settled about 1690. Jewett City on Routes 138 and 12 is the largest community in this township named in 1815 for Gov. Roger Griswold. Principal industries today are textile processing, cabinet making, engraving, poultry farming and the manufacture of shoes, machine products and plastics. The eastern edge of the huge Pachaug State Forest is within the town boundaries. Pachaug Pond is one of the largest inland bodies of water in this area. (D10)

continued next page

PIONEER IN SUBMARINE DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1899

BUILDER OF NAVY'S FIRST SUBMARINE, USS HOLLAND



BUILDER OF WORLD'S FIRST ATOMIC SUBMARINE, USS NAUTILUS

NOW BUILDING WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE, THE TRITON

ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

GROTON, CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON COUNTY

continued from page 110

GROTON—Pop. 26,600. Settled about 1650. Routes 12 and 1A. A shipbuilding center famous in early days, as it is today. Here, where mighty clipper ships were once turned out, is the world's leading submarine shipyard. The world's first nuclear powered undersea craft was produced in Groton as were countless submarines for the United States and other countries. A Navy Submarine base is located in this township long identified with the sea and seafaring men. The 135 foot Groton monument erected in 1830 offers a wonderful view of this interesting locality. Noank, Eastern Point and West Mystic are all parts of Groton township. (E9)

LEBANON—Pop. 2,000. Settled 1695. Routes 87 and 207. One of Connecticut's most interesting historic towns. Here, during the crucial years from 1769 through 1784, Governor Jonathan Trumbull helped plan and direct the fight for independence. Lebanon was one of the vital sources of provisions and equipment for the Revolutionary troops and Gen. Washington held Gov. Trumbull in such high regard that he frequently referred to him as "Brother Jonathan." Two historic buildings, the Gov.

Trumbull home and the War Office, scene of more than 1,000 meetings of the Colony's Council of Safety, are open to the public. William Williams, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here and his home is one of the town landmarks. In 1951 Lebanon was selected by the U. S. State Department as America's "typical small town" and 500,000 copies of a booklet describing it were distributed behind the Iron Curtain. Boy Scouts hold an annual encampment and participate in a historic pageant here every summer. (C8)

LEDYARD—Pop. 2,400. Settled 1653. Route 27. Rev. Samuel Seabury, first Episcopal Bishop in America was born here in 1729. Agriculture and the manufacture of chemicals are the principal industries in this rural eastern Connecticut town. Spring is a busy season at the village of Gales Ferry on the Thames River for the Yale crew trains here for its annual race with Harvard. (E10)

LISBON—Pop. 1,600. Incorporated 1786. Route 93. Agriculture is the principal industry in this rural New London County area. Its name points up the contrariness of the Connecticut character. Virtually all Connecticut town names are English, Biblical or Indian in origin but Lisbon settlers *continued page 113*

DANCE FESTIVAL

In the summer of 1957 visitors from afar will converge on Connecticut College in New London August 15 through 18, when the Tenth American Dance Festival will present five performances in Palmer Auditorium. The festival climaxes a six-week School of the Dance at "America's summer center for modern dance study and performance," and will offer new works, repertory and revivals by outstanding professional artists, including Jose Limon and Dance Company, Doris Humphrey, Alwin Nikolais' Henry Street Playhouse Dance Company, and guest artists.

Visitors are invited to attend other features of the Connecticut College School of the Dance, including a lecture series, "The Making of a Dance" on successive Monday evenings, beginning July 8, in which authorities in dance, theater, criticism, music and esthetics will discuss the evolution of a dance work from the idea to the performance. Of special interest are the workshops on five Saturday mornings (July 20-August 17), which give promising dance students an opportunity to perform before audiences.



Terramycin, Sigmamycin and penicillin are made at this Pfizer plant on the Thames, world's largest antibiotic producing facility. Also manufactured here are vitamins and other pharmaceuticals, and such important chemicals as citric, gluconic and oxalic acids, as well as many essential products for animal health and nutrition. Employing more than 1200 men and women with an annual payroll in excess of \$5 million, Pfizer's Groton plant contributes greatly to the health and welfare of our nation and the free world.

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affiliation with an appropriate national organization which is usually located in New York City; besides the American Red Cross, and an active Connecticut Regional Blood Program, with a state Blood Bank in Hartford.

Many of the health organizations have joined forces voluntarily as members of the Connecticut Health League (called a Council in some states). This includes, for example, the Connecticut State Medical and Dental and Nursing and Public Health Associations and over 30 others, public and private. The League is an organization for purposes of a forum, of a channel for health planning together, of an avenue whereby the health professions and community health agencies, through their representatives, can help to coordinate activities and secure the highest standard of health care for all citizens. Several communities have health divisions of councils of social agencies for health planning locally.

Behind a peak of public interest in the health of the people, there is a high level of health, a high birth rate which varies in different localities, a low incidence of com-



Aerial view of the Yale-New Haven Medical Center.

municable diseases but with too much variation in immunization to allow for complacency, one of the lowest maternal mortality rates in the world, a low infant mortality rate, and an increasing life span. Cardio-vascular diseases and cancer have replaced communicable diseases as the greatest causes of death, although tuberculosis is still a serious and expensive illness, and mental illness overtaxes our hospitals and out patient departments,

while home accidents and crash injuries here as in other states exact a heavy toll of incapacity and of deaths.

The growth and movement of population add to the complexity and multiplicity of problems of public health which receive a relatively small share of the tax dollar. Chiefly supported by voluntary funds and grants from the National Institutes of Health, promising research is being conducted in our medical centers regarding cancer, hypertension, rheumatic disease, alcoholism, mental illness and mental handicaps, diabetes, rehabilitation and tuberculosis, to mention only a few major topics as illustration. Increased attention is being given to research studies in health and hospital administration.

How the picture has changed in less than 200 years, when, for example, seaboard communities were devastated by yellow fever epidemics in the 1790's and the weapons of a director of health were the crudest sanitation and quarantine procedures! As we consider other parts of the Connecticut picture, it is well to recall that as recently as in 1879 Neisser discovered the gonorrhea micrococcus, in 1882 Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus, and in 1883 Klebs discovered



Headquarters of the Connecticut Medical Society, 160 Ronan Street, New Haven.

continued page 135

A Thames River shipyard which turned out battle craft in two world wars has played a pivotal part in major medical developments of the post-war years.

Acquired in 1946 from the War Assets Administration, the Groton plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., is today one of New England's most important chemical centers and the world's largest antibiotic-producing unit.

Over the past decade, the plant has turned out tons of antibiotics which have helped doctors bring under control many once-deadly infections. It has developed mass-production methods for vitamins and drugs which control the pain of arthritis and other inflammatory diseases. It has produced new medicines for the relief of anxiety and emotional stress, and for combating scores of less ailments ranging from cold sniffles to sea-sickness.

In 1949, Terramycin—one of the most effective of all antibiotics—was uncovered by Pfizer scientists. Research on Terramycin paved the way for the discovery and production of tetracycline, another broad-range antibiotic, and Sigmamycin, a combination of tetracycline and oleandomycin, which routs many stubborn germs left untouched by certain other antibiotics.

Meanwhile, revelations of the effectiveness of steroid chemicals such as cortisone and hydrocortisone encouraged Pfizer scientists to investigate methods for the mass production of these pain relieving drugs. Hydrocortisone was at first so costly that it was virtually unobtainable by the majority of sufferers from arthritis and other inflammatory pains. Today, doctors ease the pain of thousands of arthritics with drugs "made in Groton."

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The Gateway to Southern New England

continued from page 111

cut town names are English, Biblical or Indian in origin but Lisbon settlers wanted to be different. They named it for the Lisbon in Portugal. The Rev. David Hale, Nathan Hale's unsung brother, was minister here from 1790 to 1803. (D10)

LYME—Pop. 920. Settled about 1665. Routes 156 or 82. The population is small but this community on the Connecticut River is a region of great natural beauty and is one of the state's more active boating centers. The town was named for Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire and no one can say that Lyme advocates didn't make their influence felt. Connecticut has a Hadlyme (part of Lyme), an Old Lyme and an East Lyme. Selden Neck State Park is located here. (E8)

MONTVILLE—Pop. 5,400. Settled in 1670. Route 163. Production of paper board, paper boxes and textiles are the principal industries in this township north of New London whose name is French in origin. The names Mohegan and Uncas that one comes across frequently in this hilly region of New London County remind the visitor that Montville was once the central meeting area for the Uncas and Mohegan branches of the Pequot Indians. More Indian battles were fought here than in any other Connecticut township. There are some Indian graves in Fort Shantok State Park on the Thames River here. (D9)

MYSTIC—See Stonington.

NEW LONDON—Pop. 31,000. Settled 1646. Routes I, 1A, 32 and S5. This city at the west mouth of the Thames River is known today for shipbuilding and repair and the manufacture of machinery, paper products, turbines, women's and children's wear and many other items. During the Revolution it was a principal rendezvous for the privateers and during the first half of the 19th century its whaling fleet was second only to the famous New Bedford whalers. There are some interesting old houses here. Ocean Beach Park is an exceptionally fine public bathing beach and recreation area on Long Island Sound. (E9)

NORTH STONINGTON—Pop. 1,600. Settled about 1680. Route 2. Agriculture is the principal industry in this rural area on the Rhode Island border. The town has a sort of grim distinction in having more cemeteries (95) than any other town in the state. Early residents established family burial

continued page 115

INCORPORATED MAY 1827



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STORY OF THE "SUB"



. . . the modern submarine is
a Connecticut product . . .

A few weeks ago the Nautilus, the Navy's first nuclear powered submarine, officially logged 20,000 leagues, the equivalent of 60,000 nautical miles. Navy officials, comparing the modern Nautilus to the fictional submarine described more than 80 years ago in Jules Verne's famous "20,000 Leagues Under The Sea," hailed its accomplishment as a "reality that has lived up to Verne's most spectacular and imaginative prediction."

Connecticut — understandably, takes especial pride in this phenomenal feat marking the first practical application of atomic power to sea power because the modern submarine is a Connecticut product. Her people have seen the submarine develop and Connecticut shipbuilders, in the making of a better ship, are maintaining the tradition of their forefathers who sent rugged whalers and sleek clipper ships to sea almost from the same yards

where the submarines of today are launched.

But it took 80 years to bring the submarine to the comparative perfection it can claim today. The story begins back in the spring of 1877 when a team of horses backed a wagon down a muddy bank into the Passaic River at Paterson, N. J., and a small craft, somewhat resembling an armored tank, floated free.

This early submarine (that's what it was) was the first in a series built by inventor John P. Holland and the first in a long line of ships that was to lead to the nuclear-powered submarine leviathans of today.

Holland, an immigrant Irish schoolteacher, was one of the thousands of inventors working in barns and shops all over the country in the latter half of the 19th century. It was the era that produced the automobile, the airplane, the diesel engine, and through John P. Holland, the world's first practical sub-

marine, although David Bushnell of Connecticut had tried to build a submarine as early as 1776.

On April 11, 1900 the United States Navy commissioned its first submersible warship, the USS Holland, purchased from the newly-formed Electric Boat Company. The Holland, proved a great success and the Navy soon ordered six more slightly larger vessels known as the A class. In all, the company built 27 submarines for the United States between 1900 and 1914 plus a number of vessels which together with some patent agreements were sold to foreign nations.

Prior to 1924, Electric Boat had no submarine shipyard of its own. The present plant at Groton, Connecticut was purchased in 1911 to build diesel engines. A series of

continued page 115

The new Submarine Library at Groton is a source of factual, interesting information on the story of the submarine.

The Crocker House

NEW LONDON'S FRIENDLY HOTEL

Phone GIBSON 3-5371

Garage and Municipal Parking Adjacent

COMFORTABLE ROOMS—GRILL ROOM—COFFEE SHOP
MEN'S BAR

Entire Hotel protected by Automatic Sprinklers

Lobster and Fresh Seafood Served Every Day



SUBMARINE

continued from page 114

major submarine repairs was contracted for and in 1923 a marine railway was constructed here. The following year a contract to build four submarines for the Republic of Peru was received.

The first new contract to build a submarine for the U.S. following World War I was received in the yard in 1931 when the first welded submarine, the USS Cuttlefish was ordered. From the Cuttlefish to December 7, 1941, 21 submarines were launched.

During the actual hostilities of World War II, 74 submarines were delivered to the United States Navy. These vessels, plus eight completed after the Japanese capitulation, made a grand total of 103 submersibles turned out in Groton.

The USS Nautilus, which had its keel laid June 14, 1952 by President Harry S. Truman and was launched by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower has profoundly altered concepts of strategic naval thinking.

TRIALS PROVE FEASIBILITY

On her trials in the late winter and early spring of 1955 the Nautilus proved beyond a shadow of a doubt the feasibility of nuclear energy as a power source. Largely on the basis of these demonstrations the Navy went ahead with its plans to build a fleet of nuclear submarines with nuclear powered surface vessels scheduled to follow.

At the same time, construction of progressively more advanced types of atomic submarines continued in Groton. These include the Seawolf, which followed the Nautilus by approximately 18 months; the Skate, an atomic version of the attack class; the Skipjack, ultra-high-speed "pursuit" submarine; and the Triton, radar picket sub, first element of the Navy's projected atomic powered task force of the future.

The Submarine Library at Groton, a center for information of all types on the history of the submarine, is one of Connecticut's newest points of interest and is open to the public.



NEW LONDON COUNTY

continued from page 113

plots rather than community cemeteries. Lantern Hill here served as a lookout for the Pequot tribes that inhabited this area. Later sailors used it as a landmark as they approached Connecticut shores. (D10)

NORWICH—Pop. 40,900. Settled about 1660. Routes 82, 2 and 32. Principal industries today are the manufacture of textiles, thermos bottles, cartons, plastics, shoes, tinsel, clothing and plumbing equipment. The town includes historic Norwichtown with many interesting old houses. Norwich was a pioneer in Eastern Connecticut's industrial development. The colony's first paper mill was opened here in 1766 by the industrious Christopher Leffingwell who established many other businesses. The first cut nails in America were manufactured here and cotton spinning was introduced in Norwich at an early date. Thomas Harland, an English mechanic, opened the state's first large shop for making clocks and jewelry in 1773 and trained many apprentices who later started the silverware and jewelry industries in neighboring Providence. (D9)

OLD LYME—Pop. 3,000. Settled 1666. Routes 1 and 156. Principal industries today are agriculture, manufacture of weaving equipment, metal assembly trays, air cleaners and small boat building but at one time in the history of this shipping and shipbuilding center "there was a sea captain in every house." Sea captains, in contact with the best-educated men of the time, brought an early culture to this attractive Connecticut community, a tradition maintained today. One of the state's best known art galleries is located here and its annual summer exhibits attract thousands of visitors during the season. The town still has many of its first houses and Connecticut visitors find this waterfront town one of the most interesting in the state. (F8)

PRESTON—Pop. 2,300. Settled 1650. Routes 164 and 165. Manufacture of brass and woolen goods are the main industries in this township of which Preston City is the largest community. Near the intersection of Route 2 and 164 is an attractive pond that the Indians called Anchemesconnuc, which, as everybody knows, means "Left Hand Water." Laconic Yankee settlers changed the name to Avery's Pond and earned the undying gratitude of generations of mapmakers. (D10)

SALEM—Pop. 770. Settled about 1700. Routes 82 and 85. Agriculture is the principal industry in this thinly settled farm area named by an early settler for the Salem in Massachusetts colony. Gardner Lake here is a popular fishing area. The wooded Minnie Island in the middle of the lake, partly in Salem and partly in Montville, is the state's smallest state park. (D8)

SPRAGUE—Pop. 2,500. Settled before 1700 and incorporated in 1861. Routes 97 and 207. This industrial township that includes Baltic and Versailles was named for William Sprague, later a governor of Rhode Island, who established some of the industries here. Cotton, rayon, woollens, paper board and boxes and surgical dressings are manufactured or processed here. A cotton mill established here in 1856 employed 900 workers and at that time was the largest in the nation. (C9)

STONINGTON—Pop. 15,100. Settled 1649. Route 1. The principal industries today in this waterfront town on Long Island Sound include agriculture, fishing, boat building and the manufacture of machinery, printing presses, boat engines, soap, cabinets,

continued page 116

Ferry Tavern Hotel

on the Connecticut River
Old Lyme, Conn.



Serving Shore Dinners
12 Noon to 10:30 p.m.

Open all year 'round

"Yours for the best
in Grub and Grog"

General 4-7863
J. Viveiros

**NEW LONDON COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**

EAST LYME

P—Adolf J. Lunde, Jr., Box 364
Niantic

S—Harold Summerscales, Chesterfield Rd. (Niantic, PE 9-8327)

GROTON

P—Gilman C. Gunn, Jr., 793 Long Hill Road

Exec. Sec.-Treas.—Robert L. Taylor, 789 Long Hill Road

LYME & OLD LYME

P—Dr. William Neely Ross., Chm., Old Lyme Planning Commission, Sill Lane, Old Lyme
N. R. Sheffield, Lyme St.

MYSTIC

P—Lawrence D. Sullivan, Sullivan Insurance Agency, 22 East Main St.

Exec. Vice Pres.—Robert V. Squadrito, Squadrito's Package Store.

GREATER NEW LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (281 State St.)

P—Henry L. Bailey, Jr., New London Federal Savings & Loan Assn., 15 Masonic St.

Exec. Vice Pres.—Marshall Ginther, 281 State St. (Gibson 3-8333)

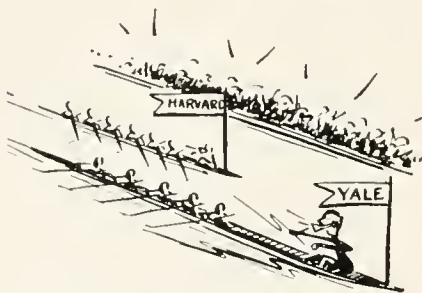
NORWICH (307 Main St.)

P—Bernard L. Savage, 184 No. Main St.

Exec. Vice Pres.—Louis P. Abrams, 307 Main St.

**NEW LONDON COUNTY
continued from page 115**

paper products, plastic, fabrics and wire staples. The township includes Pawcatuck and Mystic whose famous reconstructed whaling port of the 1850's is described elsewhere in Connecticut Holiday. The two shipbuilding centers of Stonington and Mystic were famous for clipper ships and whaling fleets. Stonington was bombarded by the British fleet in 1775 and again in 1814. The area has many famous old houses once the homes of prosperous sea captains. New England's famous reconstructed "Mystic Seaport" is located here and attracts thousands of visitors annually. (See article page 118.) (E10)



VOLUNTOWN—Pop. 1,000. Incorporated 1721. Routes 138 and 165. The main portion of the huge Pachaug State Forest is located within the town lines of Voluntown, an area originally set aside for the volunteers who served in King Phillip's War. Agriculture is the principal industry today. (D11)

WATERFORD—Pop. 13,700. Settled about 1653. On Route 1A. Once a part of New London, part of this pleasant waterfront area is now a suburb of the fast-growing New London-Groton submarine center. There are many summer homes and attractive beaches along Long Island Sound and the beautiful Harkness estate, famous for its magnificent gardens, is now a State Park and well worth a visit. (E9)

**A Hotel
That Appeals
To Discriminating People**



An inn of notable charm and picturesque beauty yet modern in every respect. Unhurried relaxation prevails.

Old Lyme, Connecticut

Distinctive Colonial Inn

Norwich Inn

COMFORTABLE ROOMS

Delicious New England Food
Dinner Music

DANCING-NIGHT CLUB

Championship 18 Hole Golf Course

Banquets and Functions Our Specialty

TEL. TURNER 9-1303

NORWICH—NEW LONDON ROAD

Route 32

Norwich, Conn.

**NEW LONDON COUNTY MUSEUMS
AND HISTORIC HOMES**

MYSTIC SEAPORT: Mystic. The "Living Museum" of the sea.

Exhibits: relics and models of whaling days and the age of sail—one of the finest collections in the country. The last of their kind, the old ships include the "Charles W. Morgan," the "Joseph Conrad," the schooner "Australia" and the ferryboat "Brinekerhoff." Open year-round, except Thanksgiving and Christmas, daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$1.00, children 25¢.

LYMAN ALLYN MUSEUM: 100 Mobergan Avenue, New London.

Exhibits: collection includes American and English furniture and silver; 19th and 20th century costumes; dolls and toys; work by Connecticut painters; drawings; early Chinese and American ceramics; Mediterranean antiquities. Special exhibits monthly. Open year-round, weekdays 1 to 5 p.m., Tuesday evening, 7 to 9 p.m.; closed Monday; Sunday 2 to 5 p.m.; closed Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. No admission charge.

OLD LIGHTHOUSE: Stonington.

Exhibits: early Stonington portraits, whaling implements, and general collection of Stonington Historical Society. Open July 1 to August 31, daily except Monday. Admission 25¢.

HARKNESS MEMORIAL STATE PARK: Waterford.

A 42-room mansion which served formerly as the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness. The Italian-styled mansion, made of molded limestone, houses the famous collection of more than 900 Rex Brasher bird paintings owned by the State of Connecticut. Open daily except Tuesday, May 30 to Labor Day. Admission 50¢, children under 12—25¢.

THOMAS LEE HOUSE: East Lyme.

Historic house maintained by East Lyme Historical Society. Open daily during Summer noon to 5 p.m. Donations.

TRUMBULL HOUSE: Lebanon.

Historic home of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, maintained by Connecticut D.A.R. Open May 1 to Dec. 1, Mon. & Wed. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat. 2 to 5 p.m. Admission 25¢.

NEW LONDON COUNTY

CITY HOTELS

Jewett City	Malek's Hotel
New London	The Crocker House—See page 114
	Mohican Hotel—See page 113
Norwich	Norwich Inn—See page 116
	Wauregan Hotel

VILLAGE INNS

Lyme	Green Shadows
Old Lyme	Barbizon Oak Inn
	Bee and Thistle Inn
	Boxwood Manor—See page 117
	Ferry Taven Hotel—See page 115
	Old Lyme Inn—See page 116
Stonington	White Sails Inn

RESORTS

Colchester	The Hilltop Lodge
	Levy's Grand View Hotel— See page 113
Lebanon	Grand Lake Lodge—See page 108
	Lebanon Ranch & Country Club— See page 117
Montville	Camp Pequot
New Preston	Eagle Rest Inn
Old Lyme	New Lake Breeze Inn
Stonington	Lantern Hill

SHORE RESORTS

East Lyme (Crescent Beach)	Elms Hotel
	Sea View Manor
	The Silver Shell
(Niantic)	Breezy Point Vacation House
	Hotel Morton
	Indian Pond Lodge
	Griswold Hotel & Country Club
Groton	Lighthouse Inn
New London	Sea Village Inn
Stonington	Broadway House
(Mystic)	Camp View Farm
Waterford	MOTELS—New London Motel
	U.S. Route 1, New London, Conn.

NEW LONDON COUNTY FIRSTS

In 1670 surveyors mapped out a route from Norwich to New London for the first turnpike to be completed in America.

In 1860 shipyards at Mystic completed the Andrew Jackson, a modified clipper ship which made the run from New York to San Francisco in the record time of 89 days and four hours.

In 1901 the Holmes Shipbuilding Company produced the first non-sinkable lifeboat at their yards on the Mystic River.

Boxwood Manor

OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT

A CHARMING
NEW ENGLAND INN
NEAR THE SHORE

Frances and Jim Carroll
Your Hosts

Open June to Mid-September

The Lebanon Country Club

Colchester, Connecticut
All Facilities On Premises

- GOLF
- RIDING
- TENNIS
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- ENTERTAINMENT

A wonderful informal
vacation resort in
an unusual beautiful
setting

HONEYMOON COTTAGES

Jewish-American Cuisine
Phone Norwich TUrner 9-9076

NEW LONDON COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Day Pond	180	Colchester	Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking, Swimming.
Fort Griswold	20	Groton	Museum, Historic Site.
Fort Shantok	177	Montville	Hiking, Historic Site, Swimming, Picnicking, Concession.
Harkness Memorial	231	Waterford	Picnicking, Museum.
Hopemead	60	Borzah	Undeveloped.
Hopeville Pond	316	Griswold	Boating, Historic Site, Fishing, Hiking, Swimming, Picnicking.
Minnie Island	1	Salem	Undeveloped.
Pomeroy	99	Lebanon	Undeveloped.
Rocky Neck	561	East Lyme	Boating, Camping, Fish- ing, Hiking, Shelter, Pic- nicking, Swimming, Beach, Concession.
Selden Neck	527	Lyme	Camping, Fishing, Undeveloped.
Stoddard Hill	52	Ledyard	Undeveloped.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Nehantic	3,273	East Lyme
Pachaug	21,851	Voluntown
Salmon River	6,078	East Hampton

Connecticut's MYSTIC SEAPORT

One of the most unusual tourist attractions on the eastern seaboard is Connecticut's Mystic Seaport, a 17 acre waterfront development where a seaport of a century and a half ago has been recreated. Although more than 100,000 visitors annually tour this reconstructed port of call for whalers and clipper ships of the 19th century, it is not exactly accurate to label it as a "tourist attraction." Mystic is much more than that. It is a living museum of the sea and its lore, a constantly growing center for the casual visitor in search of a day of relaxation in pleasant and unusual surroundings or for the scholar in search of reliable information on maritime history.

It is little more than a quarter of a century since the Marine Historical Association, the non-profit organization that has sponsored and maintained the project, housed its complete collection of ship models and maritime memorabilia in a single building known as Mystic Marine Museum. But today the Seaport is a blending of modern buildings designed in an appropriate architectural style and ancient structures that smack of the sea.

Today, at "Port" you wander down cobblestoned streets, perhaps dropping into the old granite counting house, the Fishtown Chapel, or the oldest apothecary shop in the country which, like many other buildings at Mystic Seaport, was moved from its original location to be fitted carefully into its proper place in this unique waterfront scene.

Two nineteenth century mansions, typical of those once occupied by prosperous Connecticut shipbuilders or merchants, are now a part of the extensive Seaport.

There are ships, too, permanently docked at Mystic Seaport. The bat-



tered Charles W. Morgan, for instance, is the last of the great whaling vessels. It earned thousands of dollars for its various masters in the once-thriving whaling industry. The Joseph Conrad, veteran of many a world cruise, is used today to house Scout troops or other youth groups who come to live aboard it for a few days each summer and to study the sea and its history at first hand. Docked in the Mystic River at the edge of the port is the ancient ferry Brinkerhoff, venerable side-wheeler of years

gone by. Modern power craft and sleek yachts find their way to the 200 foot dock or the New York Yacht Club Station No. 10 built in 1845 and moved by barge to Mystic in 1949. There are literally hundreds of exhibits in a score or more of buildings that combine to insure for the visitor one of the most exciting and interesting days he will spend in his tour of Connecticut or New England.

Mystic is a short distance off Route 1, 10 miles from New London near the Rhode Island border.



This is Litchfield County



In the northwestern corner of the state is Litchfield County, an area of unusual scenic beauty. Here are woodlands, lakes, hills—not rugged, discouraging hills that take the joy out of motoring but pleasant, rolling hills designed by a kind Creator to blend into as pleasing a panorama as one is likely to encounter in New England.

Litchfield County's small towns are "typically New England" but each retains a traditional individuality and each can claim one or more noted sons who won fame in his country's service or in the field of law, literature or politics. American jurisprudence, incidentally, is permanently linked to Litchfield County, for the nation's first Law School, an unpretentious frame building that still stands on South Street in the charming village of Litchfield, was established here in 1784 by Judge Tapping Reeve. The tiny school had an impact on history far out of proportion to its size. It prepared more than 1,000 young men for the bar and saw three of its graduates appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Litchfield, a town proud of its heritage, has a score of houses, beautifully preserved and maintained, that are a delight to the architect and antiquarian.

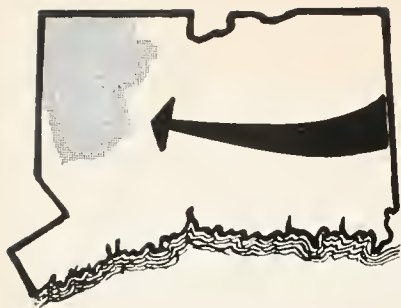
Litchfield County's post-Revolution history is replete with stories of the inventive Yankee and if you

drive along the Naugatuck River today through the towns that border it from Winsted south to Thomaston you will see the many factories whose products are internationally known. Here are great multi-plant industries producing scores of items ranging from knitting needles to swaging machines and here, too, are the small shops with perhaps four or five employees, representative of much of Connecticut's industry.

Agriculture and dairying are main occupations in the hill towns of the County and some of the herds that fit so gracefully into the pastoral scene in this area are among the finest in the nation. The towns, for many, are a permanent retreat from the hectic life of the urban business world.

The area, too, is vacationland in every sense of the word. The lakes attract thousands of summer residents and the 40,000 acres of public park and forest land maintained by the Forest and Park Department are a lure to those who seek a relaxing day in the country.

Perhaps a glance at the notes on the towns in the following pages—or Mr. Thurber's account of the friendly people who inhabit this corner of Connecticut—will inspire a drive through the Litchfield Hills. Connecticut Holiday assures you that it will be one of the most satisfying experiences in your "See Connecticut First" excursions.



LITCHFIELD COUNTY

. . . few areas in New England compare in scenic beauty with the Litchfield hills . . .

BARKHAMSTED—Pop. 1,100. Settled 1746. Routes 181 and 44. A mountainous rural region that includes the villages of Riverton and Pleasant Valley. American Legion Forest and Tunxis State Forest are open to the public and offer excellent picnic grounds, hiking trails and fishing. Town was once site of Connecticut's only inland "lighthouse," a primitive cabin on a mountain top. Light shone at night from the lonely cabin, the home of an Indian and his white bride. It served as a beacon for the drivers on the Albany to Hartford stage who always referred to it as "the Barkhamsted Lighthouse." (A5)

BETHLEHEM—Pop. 1,300. Settled about 1700. On Routes 61 and 132. A pleasant agricultural community in the Litchfield hills, the modern counterpart of the biblical Bethlehem for which it was named. It's tiny one-room Post Office is world famous and, each Christmas, handles thousands of Christmas cards which are brought here to be remailed with a special cachet indicating that the card was posted in "Bethlehem, the Christmas Town." A Benedictine Abbey, home of the famous order of cloistered nuns, is located here on Flanders Road. Visitors are welcome at the Abbey or at a building housing a Centuries-

old Sorrentine creche depicting the story of the Nativity. (C3)

BRIDGEWATER—Pop. 830. Settled in 1734. On Routes 67 and 133. Another of Litchfield County's attractive villages along the Housatonic. There are many summer homes here. (D2)

CANAAN—Pop. 840. Settled in 1738. On Routes 7 and 63. Choice Litchfield County territory that brought the highest price (60 pounds per land-right) when it was auctioned off early in the 1700's. Music Mountain in Falls Village here is the scene of summer concerts. Due to one of the peculiar
continued page 122

Open

Every Day

May 2—Oct. 27



Luncheon 12-2:30

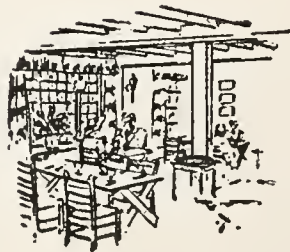
Bar Open Till 1 A.M.

Dinner All Day Till 9 P.M.

Route 44, Between Canaan and Norfolk, Connecticut



Leisurely country dining has been the keynote of the Yale Barn since its opening in 1936. During the years that followed many rooms have sprung up to keep pace with the ever increasing popularity of this famous restaurant. Traditional New England style is the decor of the main dining room, while the Bamboo Room is a complete departure from early Americana. The cuisine will delight the most fastidious gourmet . . . and after dining a visit to the Gift Shop will be so enjoyable.



Famous Tuesday Night Buffet 6:00-9:30 p.m.

continued from page 37

In Middletown at the *Davison Art Center, Wesleyan University*, is a remarkably fine collection of graphic arts of all periods with rare prints by Durer, Rembrandt, Goya and Whistler. The *Art Museum of the New Britain Institute* contains a distinguished collection of American painting with important pictures of West, Inness, Homer, Eakins, Bellows and Wyeth. The *Litchfield Historical Society* has splendid examples of the work of Ralph Earl, Connecticut's old master, and of Richard Jennys. The *Silvermine Guild of Artists, Norwalk*, has continually changing exhibitions of modern art, and the *Stamford Museum* and the *Bruce Museum* in Greenwich, while primarily devoted to the natural sciences, hold occasional art exhibitions. Shows of regional work are an important feature of the summer season at Essex, Lyme, Kent, Washington, South Brookfield, Mystic and Bridgeport as well as several other communities.

Connecticut has had its fair share of nationally known artists, such as Earl, Trumbull, Waldo, Durrie, Kensett, Church, Weir, Tryon and the Flaggs, and today it numbers among its permanent residents many of the country's outstanding artists.

Connecticut abounds in historic sites and homes of rare tradition. Many of these date back to the seventeenth century, and more and more interest is manifest toward their preservation, or restoration if need be. This early Connecticut architecture alone is becoming of increasing importance to tourists. Antiques have an important place in today's decor, so that viewing the furnishings equip an antiques

The architectural lines of the Congregational Church at Prospect are typical of early Connecticut meeting houses.



buyer with the knowledge of which woods were used in different countries and periods—the carvings, the paints, the construction.

From Connecticut's forest of hardwood and pine, under the skilled hand guiding the sharp axe, came the structural elements, and the clear lumber for trim and finishing, out of which our early domestic architecture was wrought. Probably the term "architecture" is too formal a designation to give to the early structures of our State, as they were largely domestic and utilitarian as required by a simple rural way of life. The meeting houses were perhaps the one exception, as they were built for a designated purpose which stood apart from the sheltering structures of the settler and his flock. It was largely an architecture of wood and the fact that well over a thousand examples are still in existence in Connecticut establishes the ability of the builders and the durability of the native materials used. By far the greater part of these old

structures are still in use as homes, but many have become places of historical interest and made available to the public along with appropriate and attractive furnishings. A visit to Connecticut offers one an opportunity to enjoy much of the atmosphere and architectural background that existed generations ago. A surprisingly large number of Connecticut's old houses have changed very little in outward appearance, retaining their singular charm which has made them famous the world over.

HOUSES UNCHANGED

The impact of expansion in Connecticut's more important industrial areas has necessarily removed many of the older structures. Therefore greater numbers of the older and unchanged homes have survived in the rural communities. However, there is not one of the Connecticut's many towns which does not have some interesting examples of Colonial architecture.

continued page 128



*A New England Byword
for Delightful Dining
or for Restful Holidays*

Westleigh Inn

IN HISTORIC
LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT

Telephone Jordan 7-8744

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

continued from page 120

quirks in the political makeup of Connecticut towns and townships the village of Canaan is not in Canaan. It's in the town of North Canaan. Why? Who knows? (A3)

COLEBROOK—Pop. 620. Settled in 1765. On Routes 183 and 182. A mountainous, rural settlement near the Massachusetts border whose center looks much as it must have a century ago. One of the most pleasant scenic drives that Connecticut offers. Back in 1770 Richard Smith, the "iron prince," built an iron furnace here to take advantage of the excellent supply of wood for charcoal. (A4)

CORNWALL—Pop. 1,100. Settled about 1738. On Routes 4, 43 and 128. Villages of West Cornwall, Cornwall Bridge and Cornwall Hollow are all a part of this township in one of New England's most beautiful areas. Mohawk Mountain State Park—a beautiful picnic and hiking area in the summer and one of the area's best ski slopes in the winter—is located here. So are parts of Housatonic Meadows and Housatonic State park and forest. Beautiful views from virtually any highways in this section. One of the states three covered bridges carries Route 128 traffic from West Cornwall across the Housatonic to Route 7 in the town of Sharon. (B3)

GOSHEN—Pop. 1200. Settled 1739. On Routes 4 and 63. Attractive village in the Litchfield Hills, named for the Biblical Land of Goshen. One of Connecticut's earliest dairy centers and

at one time, believe it or not, the nation's foremost producer of Cheese. Goshen's Lewis M. Norton invented the pineapple cheese here in 1810. Before 1850 Litchfield County was producing nearly 3 million pounds of cheese annually but the industry gradually moved west toward its present center, the state of Wisconsin. Tyler Pond here is a popular summer resort. St. Thomas' Church in Goshen center is scene of annual blessing of hundreds of cars in observance of the feast day of St. Christopher, patron saint of travelers. (B3)

HARWINTON—Pop. 2,300. Settled 1730. Route 116. Principal industries in this mainly agricultural community are manufacture of castings and small metal parts. Collis P. Huntington, famous financier of America's railroad building era, was born here in 1821 and built the stone Memorial Chapel near the center of town in memory of his mother. (B4)

KENT—Pop. 1,500. Incorporated 1739. Route 7. More beautiful countryside in the hills of northwestern Connecticut. Two state parks here—Macedonia Brook near the New York State line and Kent Falls on Route 7 are among the most attractive in the state. Bulls Bridge, one of the three remaining covered bridges in Connecticut, spans the Housatonic just off Route 7. Town was once a thriving "iron town" prior to 1850 when Kent and Salisbury mines and forges were in peak production. Kent School, one of the state's most famous preparatory schools, is located here. (C2)

LAKEVILLE—(See SALISBURY)

LITCHFIELD—Pop. 5,700. Settled about 1720. On Routes 116, 25 and 63. A town which has magically preserved the true colonial atmosphere. There are probably more well-preserved early American homes in Litchfield than in any other village in New England. Some of them are regarded as outstanding examples of colonial architecture. Town was once one of the most politically important in New England and the Litchfield family names appear again and again in the annals of literature, law and state and national politics. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher were born here and Judge Tapping Reeve founded the first law school in America in his mansion on South Street. Aaron Burr was one of his first pupils. The Law School building and Reeve Home are open to the public in the summer. Bantam Lake a few miles from Litchfield center is one of the state's most popular summer resorts. (B3)

continued page 124

LITCHFIELD COUNTY MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC HOMES

TAPPING REEVE HOUSE AND LAW OFFICE: South Street, Litchfield.

Built in 1773. Restored in 1930. Exhibits: documents, and records of law students, Colonial furniture; America's first law school was founded here. Open June 1 to November from 2 to 5 p.m. except Wednesdays. Admission 30¢.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Litchfield.

Exhibits: Litchfield Newspapers from 1786; portraits by Ralph Earl and Richard Jennys; Anson Dickinson miniatures; laces; embroideries; china, pewter; Brooks pottery and potter's wheel; notable collection of Indian relics. Natural history collection shows native birds, animals, woods. John Jay White hunting trophies include fine heads from Rocky Mountains and East Africa. Open June through September, Monday to Saturday, 2:30 to 5:30 p.m., Thursday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; October through May, Thursday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

GLEBE HOUSE: Hollow Road, Woodbury, "Birthplace of American Episcopacy."

Built around 1690 and enlarged in 1740. Exhibits: original paneling, documents and pictures of historical interest, early American furnishings. Open year-round from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays. No admission charge.



CARTER'S at LITCHFIELD ••• AN INN

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, SUPERIOR FRENCH CUISINE
ALL HOTEL SERVICES, REALISTIC RATES

ALL ACTIVITIES

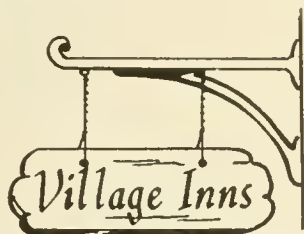
CLOSED BRIEFLY IN WINTER

RESERVATIONS: JORDAN 7-9461 LITCHFIELD, CONN.

CLOCK COUNTY continued from page 80
magnificently furnished parlor or the historic kitchen the visitor sees not only a remarkable collection of clocks but a completely restored home, typical of the living quarters in the early 19th century.

Restoration of the house, the former Miles Lewis home, required more than a year and cost about \$40,000. The clocks on display are insured for more than \$100,000 but many of the items are irreplaceable.

Visitors are welcome at the Museum Tuesday and Thursday from 4 to 8 p.m., Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 2 to 8 p.m. The Museum is located at 100 Maple Street, approximately a quarter mile from U.S. Route 6 or 6A near the center of Bristol.



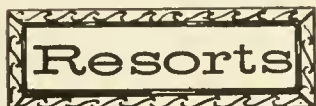
Barkhamsted
Canaan
Cornwall
Litchfield
New Milford

Old Riverton Inn
Falls Village Inn
River Inn
Westleigh Inn—See page 121
The Homestead Inn
Gaylordsville Inn
Mountain View Inn
Norfolk Inn
Ragamont Inn
The Farnam Tavern
Line Rock Lodge
Bartram Inn
Mapleshade Farm Inn
Curtis House

Norfolk

Salisbury

Sharon
Warren
Woodbury



Cornwall
Goshen
Kent

Morris

New Milford
Salisbury

Housatonic Cabins
Lakeside Farm
Macedonia Brook Farm
Bromica Lodge
Bantam Lodge
Skyhaven
Candlelight Farms and Inn
Edgewood Villa
White Hart Inn
Lakemont Villa
Cedars Country Club
Gateway Inn
Interlaken Inn
Ledgewood
Wake Robin Inn
Hopkins Inn, Lake Waramaug
The Inn, Lake Waramaug
LaGrotta Inn
The Loomarwick
Tinker Hill, Lake Waramaug

Warren

Washington



Torrington

Yankee Pedlar Inn

Litchfield County's Outstanding Hotel

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FOOD, REFRESHMENT AND LODGING**

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THE CONLEY INN
Torrington, Connecticut

OLD RIVERTON INN

RIVERTON
CONNECTICUT

Open Every Day Since 1946



ROUTE 20 3½ MILES NORTHEAST OF WINSTED

For the hungry, thirsty and sleepy

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

continued from page 122

MORRIS—Pop. 890. Settled about 1723. On Routes 109 and 61. Part of this township borders Bantam Lake, the largest natural lake in Connecticut. Mt. Tom, a state park, is in the western part of the town. The stone tower on its summit is named for Charles Senff, the first donor of land to the State for the preservation of natural beauty. White's Woods, a game sanctuary covering many acres is in the north part of the township. (C3)

NEW HARTFORD—Pop. 2,900. Settled 1733. Route 44. Elias Howe, a cotton mill mechanic, invented the sewing machine here in 1845. Principal industries today are agriculture and manufacture of plumbing supplies and typewriter parts. West Hill Pond is another of the state's attractive lakes. Boy Scout Summer Camps for the Scout councils of Torrington, Hartford and New Haven are located here. (B5)

NEW MILFORD—Pop. 6,800. Settled 1707. Route 7, 25 and 67. Principal industries are agriculture, processing of food and textiles and manufacture of furniture, leather goods and electrical parts. Roger Sherman, famous co-author of the Declaration of Independence, lived here from 1743 to 1761 when he moved to New Haven. All roads in this area offer good views of the Housatonic Valley. Perhaps you'd like to know that there are eight bee keepers here, 47 hives and 140 million bees. (C2)

NORFOLK—Pop. 1,800. Incorporated 1758. On Routes 72 and 182. Scenic hill country where many summer estates are located. Two state parks here make it an ideal place for a pleasant Sunday in the country. A stone tower atop Haystack Mountain offers breathtaking views of the Berkshires. Yale University's Summer School of Music is in session here during July and August. (A3)

NORTH CANAAN—Pop. 2,700. Settled 1738. Route 7 and 44. Well—this town of North Canaan was cut off from the town of Canaan in 1858 but the actual village and largest business center in either Canaan or North Canaan is located here and is called Canaan. The town lines may confuse you but the countryside is lovely. In East Canaan, just off Route 44, are the remains of one of the state's early blast furnaces on the Blackberry River. Ethan Allen was bookkeeper here before moving to Vermont. The

Allyndale Quarry which supplied stone for the State Capital in Hartford is also located here. Lime and magnesium are produced in this area. (A3)

PLYMOUTH—Pop. 8,000. Settled 1728. On Routes 6 and 202. Includes the town of Terryville. Principal industries in this township today are the manufacture of locks, meters, oven thermometers, pumps and screw machine products. This section of Connecticut, like its neighboring towns of Bristol and Thomaston, was prominently identified with the growth of the clock industry in the United States. It was in Plymouth that Eli Terry, in partnership with Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, started the mass production of clocks. Between 1807 and 1810 they completed 4,000, an unheard of manufacturing accomplishment in those days. The Eli Terry water wheel which furnished the power for one of the early clock factories here is preserved as a point of interest for tourists in the center of Terryville on Route 6. (C4)

ROXBURY—Pop. 770. Settled 1713. Route 67. Small western Connecticut agricultural community which, like some of its neighbors, was once a mining town. Roxbury claimed both a silver and an iron mine but there has been no commercial mining here since 1871. (D3)



LITCHFIELD COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Above All	31	Warren	Undeveloped.
Black Rock	451	Watertown	Camping, Fishing, Swimming, Picnicking, Concession.
Burr Pond	433	Torrington	Boating, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Campbell Falls	102	Norfolk	Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Dennis Hill	240	Norfolk	Shelter, Picnicking.
Haystack Mountain	297	Norfolk	Fishing, Picnicking, Winter Sports.
Housatonic Meadows	440	Sharon	Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Humaston Brook	178	Litchfield	Picnicking, Swimming.
Ivy Mountain	50	Goshen	Undeveloped.
Kent Falls	275	Kent	Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Picnicking.
Lake Waramaug	95	Kent	Boating, Camping, Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Macedonia Brook	1845	Kent	Camping, Hiking, Fishing, Picnicking.
Mohawk Mountain	245	Cornwall	Picnicking, Shelter, Winter Sports, Hiking.
Mt. Bushnell	84	Washington	Undeveloped.
Mt. Riga	271	Salisbury	Undeveloped.
Mt. Tom	223	Washington	Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Algonquin	1,806	Colbrook
Housatonic	9,142	Sharon
Mohawk	3,225	Cornwall
Nepaug	997	New Hartford
Wyantnock	3,178	Kent
Paugnut	1,479	Torrington
American Legion	783	Barkhamsted
Peoples	2,954	Barkhamsted
Mattatuck	4,358	Watertown

SALISBURY—Pop. 3,100. Inc. 1741. Routes 41 and 44. This township in the northwestern corner of the state, the first town in America to have a public library, includes the towns of Lakeville and Lime Rock and is one of the state's most attractive scenic areas. Lakeville Lake (or, if you prefer, Lake Wononscopomuc) is noted for lake trout. There are many popular summer resorts on this lake and Twin Lakes nearby have many privately-owned summer cottages. A single lane dirt road over Mt. Riga, once a prosperous center of mines and forges, takes you into an area of great natural beauty. The nation's top ski-jumpers compete here every winter on one of New England's best ski-jumping hills. (A2)

SHARON—Pop. 2,100. Incorporated 1739. Routes 4 and 41. Another of the attractive towns for which Litchfield County is noted. The quiet Main Street is bordered by dignified houses of an earlier period and the lengthy, narrow village green invites the visitor to relax for a while. Housatonic Meadows State Park and Housatonic Forest lie mostly within the boundaries of Sharon. An active summer theater group presented top productions in a barn theater here for several seasons and, two years ago, erected a new theater building. (B2)

THOMASTON—Pop. 5,600. Settled in 1728 but not incorporated until 1875, making it one of Connecticut's "youngest" towns. On Routes 8 and 6. An industrial community, it was named for Seth Thomas, famous Connecticut clock maker who opened a factory here in 1812. Clocks, watches and timing devices are still produced here as are brass products, machinery and electronic equipment. (C4)

TORRINGTON—Pop. 29,600. Incorporated 1740. On Routes 8, 4 and 25. Principal industries include manufacture of needles of all types, brass, hardware, sporting goods, woolen goods, gaskets, needle bearings and air conditioning equipment. Israel Coe, who established his brass business here in 1834, was the first in the United States to make brass kettles by machine. The City is noted today as the home of the non-commercial Christmas Village, a Tudor-style building in a city park which is transformed annually into a child's story-book version of Santa's North Pole headquarters. The Nativity scene and the complete absence of commercialism make it a focal point for nearly 100,000 visitors every December. (B4)

NEW TOWN HALL BUILDING, JUNIOR REPUBLIC, LITCHFIELD.



LITCHFIELD "OPEN HOUSE"

The village of Litchfield in the northwestern part of the state has long been famous for the architectural beauty of its many early American houses. Several of these privately-owned homes will be open to the public at the annual Open House Day which will be held this year on Saturday, July 13. Proceeds will go to the Connecticut Junior Republic, boys vocational school in Litchfield. A special feature this year will be an exhibit of antiques in the church room of the Congregational Church on the green. The homes will be open from 11:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

WARREN—Pop. 510. Incorporated 1786. Routes 45 and 341. The Congregational Church here, typical of many early New England churches, was built in 1818 and is noted for fine interior woodwork. Part of Lake Waramaug, another attractive Litchfield county Lake with camping, swimming and picnicking facilities, is located here. Above all, one of the State's smallest parks, is reached from Route 45. (B2)

WASHINGTON—Pop. 2,400. Settled 1734. Route 47. Incorporated in 1779, Connecticut's Washington was the first town in the nation to be named for General Washington. Gunnery School, famous boys preparatory school established in 1850, is located here. (C2)

WATERTOWN—Pop. 12,400. Settled 1701. Routes 6, 202 and 63. Prin-

icipal industries in this attractive community north of Waterbury are the manufacture of plastics, textiles, brass and other metal products, shears and wire goods. The famous Taft preparatory school, founded in 1890 by Horace D. Taft, is located here. Mattatuck State Forest and Black Rock State Park here are popular places for hiking or summer outings. (D4)

WINCHESTER—Pop. 11,900. Settled about 1750. Routes 8 and 44. Noted for manufacture of clocks, knitted goods and metal products. We'll tell you about but won't try to explain another of Connecticut's town name problems. This township of Winchester includes the city of WINSTED. Also within its boundaries is the village of Winchester, about four miles west of WINSTED. Highland Lake here is one of the state's largest lakes and there are scores of summer cottages along its shores. There's a new state-operated beach and camping ground on the southwestern tip of the Lake. Winsted is the home of the late newspaperman, Lew Stone, who kept New York feature editors happy with his news dispatches about Winsted's talking trout, five-legged calves or "wild men" who lived in the woods nearby. (A4)

WINSTED—(See WINCHESTER)

WOODBURY—Pop. 2,900. Settled 1672. Route 6 and 202. Includes the village of Poperaug named for an Indian chief from whom land in this area was purchased by the early settlers. Glebe House on Hollow Road here, built in 1750, is a memorial to the founding of the Episcopal Church in America and is open to the public. (D3)

EDUCATION

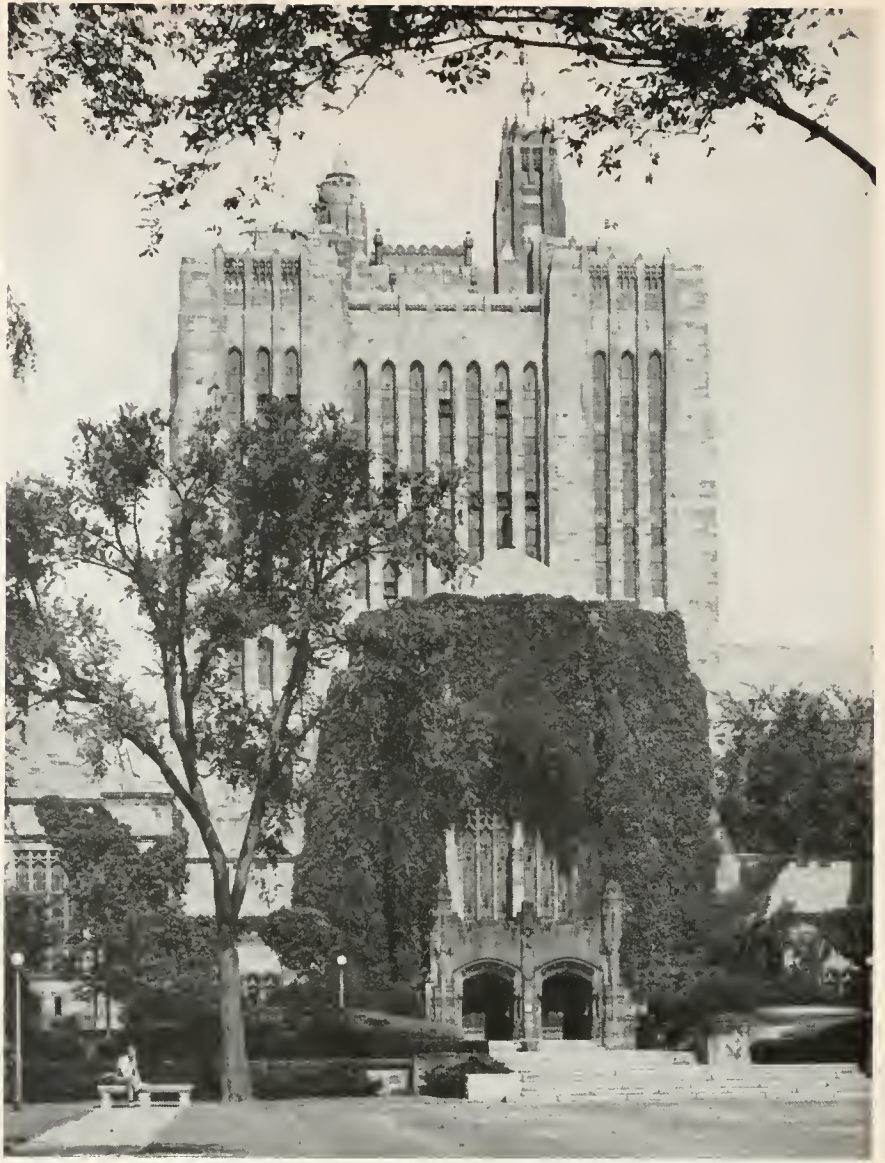
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code of 1650. A recent conference of citizens discussing the state of education in Connecticut expressed its belief that good schools help boys and girls develop:

1. A common core of usable skills and basic information.
2. The skill and understanding necessary for competence in a democracy.
3. Vocational ability and avocational interest.
4. An appreciation of the cultural aspects of life and the development of self expression in one or more of the creative arts.
5. An awareness of the essentials of physical and emotional health.
6. Understanding and skill in human relations.
7. A philosophy based on man's development of civilization and moral and spiritual values.

The Educational Institutions

The visitor to Connecticut may derive some understanding of the commitment of the people of this State to good education by visiting our educational institutions, both contemporary and historical. He may see at the ancient Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven how the people of the colony provided for "the encouragement & bringing up of hopeful youths in the Languages & other good Literature for the publique use & service of the Country." He may visit any one of the fifty new public schools built in Connecticut in the past year and see that there is still concern "for the bringing up and encouragement of hopeful youths." He may visit the Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain and in that modern institution learn something of the tradition that was inaugurated by the great Henry Barnard over one hundred years ago when he established the first college for the training of teachers in the United States. The Connecticut visitor may make his way out through the beautiful roll-



The Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University in New Haven is modern Gothic in style and was designed by James Gamble Rogers.

ing countryside of eastern Connecticut to see the vast university that Connecticut has developed from the small agricultural college founded 75 years ago.

Reflected in these institutions the visitor may see what Mr. Ludlow wrote more than 300 years ago and what Connecticut has not forgotten ". . . the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth."

LITCHFIELD COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

For further information about Litchfield County consult the organizations listed below

KENT

P—Eugene F. Bull, Postmaster
S—Martin DeMuth, South Kent
(WALKER 7-3604)

NEW MILFORD

P—George Devoe, Devoe Realty,
Kent Road

S—Lucy Tiberio, Nationwide Insurance, RFD #3 (ELgin 4-7544)

THOMASTON BOARD OF TRADE

P—

S—Mrs. Herbert Koenigsbauer

TERRYVILLE

P—Robert Finan, Finan's Men's Store, 109 Main St.

S—Mrs. Regina D. Klimas, Klimas Real Estate Agency, 5 Dillion Drive (LUDlow 2-9497)

TORRINGTON (93 Main St.)

P—Irving Strogatz, Howard & Allens Shoes, P.O. Box 868

Dir. Sec.—Joseph C. Horne, 93 Main St. (HUNter 9-6971)

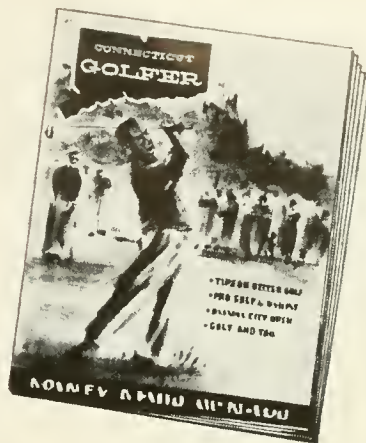
WINSTED (448 Main St.)

P—Anthony Cannavo, Winsted Flower Shop, Lovely St.

S—Mrs. Theodore Davis, Winsted Evening Citizen, P.O. Box 537 (9-4279)

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There are still areas of our state where a visitor will discover communities of attractive old Colonial houses fronting on tree lined streets, or facing the village green, as in the towns of Guilford, Stonington and Madison. The town of Litchfield, in the Western portion of the state, offers a charming community of tree-lined streets and excellent examples of Eighteenth Century homes of the more pretentious type. In central Connecticut, Wethersfield has an important group of pre-Revolutionary houses, as does Windsor, Farmington and Avon. In the Eastern portion of the state many rural areas have changed little in the past century. Their many interesting old houses are still offering domestic shelter and utility in practically their original form.

For those wishing to inspect some of the old houses which are open to the public, Resources Bulletin No. 7, is available from the



This covered bridge over the Housatonic links the towns of Sharon and Cornwall. It is one of the three remaining bridges of this type in Connecticut.

Connecticut Development Commission.

Even without list or map, random travel through the Connecticut countryside is always rewarding as one will not travel far without finding the opportunity to

observe the architectural beauty of important items of Colonial architecture, many of which bear markers indicating their age and builders. These old structures, situated in their original locations against a background of beautiful countryside, make a visit to Connecticut a rewarding experience for all who may find the opportunity.

LIBRARY RECORDS

Mention should be made of the fine collection of old house records in the State Library in Hartford, carefully compiled and illustrated, available for general inspection and reference. These documents represent many years of research and are of particular value where they relate to structures no longer standing.

Connecticut, the state, is in itself an historical site, and designation of any one area could do no more than isolate it from the whole. Space does not permit even a listing, but those who enter our state in search of shrines to our American heritage will be well rewarded, for the entire state is hallowed ground. No matter what the field or period or extent of interest, Connecticut, even considering its size, holds a primary position within the family of states. ▲▲▲

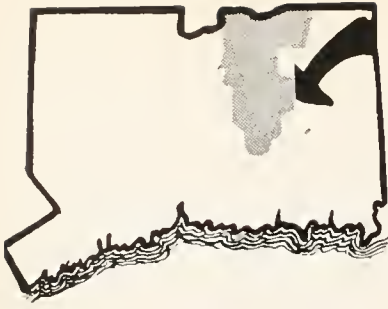


Webb House on Main Street, Wethersfield, was built in 1752 by Joseph Webb, a wealthy merchant. The beautiful colonial home was known as Hospitality Hall. Gen. Washington and Rochambeau met here in 1781. The house, open to the public, is famous as the scene of the five-day conference of military leaders who planned the Yorktown campaign.

*Tolland
County*



This Is Tolland County



Tolland County is the exception in a state with a reasonably concentrated population. It is "the wide open spaces" of Connecticut, population-wise. The total population of its 13 towns is only 57,100—considerably less than that of some of the state's smaller cities.

There were industrial pioneers in Tolland County, just as there were in Connecticut's river and coastal towns. Here were the small towns where inventive Yankees found, long before the Civil War, new ways to process silk and cotton and wool. Merchants found their way to this inland area bordering the Massachusetts state line to trade for bolts of precious cloth. Its products were known throughout the fast-growing nation.

And one of Tolland County's sons died a hero's death and spoke immortal words on the gallows. Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, a town little changed today from the days when Deacon Richard Hale raised beef on the Coventry farmlands to pay for the education of his sons at Yale. Here is "Nathan Hale Country" indeed—for the visitor in summer can inspect the Hale family homestead or view, across the way, the house where the patriot's mother was born.

Tolland County is linked, too, to higher education. First of all, Connecticut's own University is located at Storrs. Once a small agricultural college, it now boasts an enrollment of more than 10,000 students and the number increases annually. Dartmouth College sprang from the Indian School established in sparsely settled Columbia by the industrious minister Eleazer Wheelock long before the Revolution.

Jared Sparks, born in Willington in 1789, was one of the early presidents of Harvard University.

Route 15, the Wilbur Cross highway, cuts diagonally through Tolland County and is a popular route for those heading south into Connecticut or north into the other New England states. But roads to the right or left through Tolland County will provide for the tourist who takes the time to enjoy them an interesting glimpse of an area representative of some of New England's renowned qualities.

TOLLAND COUNTY TOWNS

ANDOVER—Pop. 1,400. Settled 1718. Route 6. Agriculture and the manufacture of ribbon are the principal industries in this rural eastern Connecticut community, once a part of Hebron and Coventry. There are many summer homes on Andover Lake. (C8)

BOLTON—Pop. 1,800. Settled 1718. Off Routes 6 and 44A. Includes the town of Bolton Notch where the highway leads from central Connecticut's lowlands to the eastern Connecticut highlands. There's a small state park near Bolton Notch center and Route 85 in the southern part of the township leads into Gay City State Park. (B7)

COLUMBIA—Pop. 1,600. Settled 1695. Route 6A and 87. Agriculture is the principal industry in this town with the patriotic name. The 375 acre Columbia Lake, formerly a reservoir, is one of eastern Connecticut's most popular summer colonies. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, pastor of the Columbia Church from 1735 to 1770, established a school for Indians here. One of the main supporters of the project was the Earl of Dartmouth. The school was eventually removed to Hanover, N. H. where it became Dartmouth College with Dr. Wheelock as its first president. (C8)



COVENTRY—Pop. 5,400. Settled about 1700. Routes 44 and 31. Agriculture and the manufacture of silk goods and fishing lines are the main industries in Coventry which also includes the town of South Coventry on Route 31. Nathan Hale, the famous hero of the Revolution, was born here in 1755. The Hale family homestead built by Nathan's father in 1776, the same year that the youthful patriot spy was hanged by the British, is owned and maintained by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut and is open to the public during the summer. Nearby is the family home of Nathan's mother, Elizabeth Strong Hale. Forestland in this area was a gift to the state of the late George Dudley Seymour who was responsible for restoration of the Hale homestead. Waungumbaung Lake off Route 31 is another of Eastern Connecticut's popular summer recreation areas. (BS)

ELLINGTON—Pop. 3,800. Settled about 1720. Routes 140 and 140A. Agriculture is the main industry. Shenipsit Lake, Crystal Lake and Shenipsit State Forest provide ample summer recreation facilities for residents or visitors in this eastern Connecticut community. The village of Crystal Lake was an early center of Methodism and the Methodist parsonage here, built in 1795, is believed to be the oldest in New England. (A7)

HEBRON—Pop. 1,600. Settled 1704. Route 85 and 6A. Agriculture and the manufacture of silverware are the principal industries in Hebron, another example of the settlers' fondness

continued page 132

from Great Northern Pike. Great Northerns showed up in the Connecticut River about twenty years ago, apparently having migrated from the north and are now quite abundant. Large fish three feet or more in length are not uncommon; the River from South Windsor to Middletown has been consistently producing nice fish. Every year sees more fishermen trying for the savage north-country fighters literally in their own back yards. Most of the catches are being made on an old stand-by—the red and white dare-devil spoon.

Now for the “family style” fishing that is found in Connecticut. For the man who wants to take his wife and youngsters out for a family fishing trip, Connecticut’s ponds and lakes are made to order. There are at least 3,500 impoundments in Connecticut and they come in all sizes, shapes and degrees of accessibility. Many of these impoundments are small and privately owned but Connecticut landowners are notorious for their willingness to let considerate persons on their land. With these ponds and lakes scattered throughout the State it takes only a short time to drive out and have the lines in the water. Panfish, which include Yellow Perch, White Perch, Bullheads, Calico Bass, Rock Bass and all species of sunfish can be caught in impoundments throughout the year and fish of any size and any number may be kept. Can the thrill of fishing ever be surpassed by the thrill a four or five-year-old fisherman (or fisherwoman) gets from landing a four-bit-sized pumpkinseed? Perhaps only by the thrill the parent gets from seeing it done. After the family is situated on some grassy bank what is to keep the head of the family from casting along the shore and hooking a nice bass or pickerel? We aren’t saying that the family will come home with a bucket of fish, but we will say that they will come back the richer for having shared a family experience.



The Wall-eyed Pike, too, may play an important role in inland recreational fishing. Stocked as day-old fry in Lake Lillinonah, which is the new impoundment at the confluence of the Housatonic and Shepaug Rivers, the fish grew to a size of ten inches in five months. Success of the stocking won’t be certain until natural reproduction takes place, but biologists of the Board are very optimistic.

Connecticut a fishing State? Definitely! Not the “big expedition” type to be sure, but a State where you can choose what suits you. You can be rugged and hike into the hills along some mountain stream for gamey trout, persevering and doggedly troll for Striped Bass along the reefs or plain lazy and still-fish on the banks of some pond where you can watch the reflection of the clouds in the quiet

waters. Whatever you do you can’t lose, for “Allah does not deduct from the life span of man the time spent fishing.”

Now for the hunting picture in the State. Depressing? Not by a long shot (no pun intended), for the nimrod has excellent opportunities to spend highly rewarding hours afield. We have many hunters in the State and no vast areas to hunt on, but of all our species of wildlife only the ring-necked pheasant is stocked for hunting. Our native game is actually going to waste in some instances; the squirrel, rabbit and raccoon populations aren’t being harvested adequately and many of these excellent game animals die from starvation or disease brought on by over-population.

Woodcock shooting is good when the flight birds pass through and Ruffed Grouse are still plentiful in the wooded sections of the State. As with the Squirrel, Rabbit and Raccoon, these birds are somewhat

continued page 132

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Keel Spinner 1/4 to 3/4 oz.

Exclusive MONEL BEAD CHAIN
Guaranteed Rustproof
"If it rusts — it's not Monel!"
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Keel leads 1/8 to 4 oz.

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NEW safety hook —

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FREE! Write for illustrated booklet: "Swivel Your Way to Better Fishing."

B THE BEAD CHAIN MFG. CO.
115 Mountain Grove St., Bridgeport, Conn.

continued from page 131

neglected by the hunters who seem to prefer the Ring-Necked Pheasant country. Grouse and Woodcock provide excellent sport for the hunter willing to exert a little effort and spend some time in the alder runs and in the hills.

DUCK HUNTING

Duck hunting too, is good in Connecticut. In the early part of the season, before the freeze-up comes and ice pushes the birds out of the inland areas, good shooting is found on our lakes and ponds and along the rivers. Later in the season our coastal marshes harbor populations of puddle ducks while the off-shore areas have large rafts of diving or sea-ducks. As long as we can keep our inland and coastal marshes from being destroyed by selfish interests we can expect good duck populations, both of native, Connecticut-produced ducks and ducks that are passing through the State on their migration journey. As a matter of fact, our duck shooting may be the last to go as the inexorable spread of human populations changes our country into suburban areas.

All the forementioned hunting can take place legally only during the fall hunting season, but this doesn't mean that the Connecticut nimrods' guns must gather rust for the rest of the year. In an agricul-

tural State such as ours, Woodchucks and Crows frequently become a nuisance or economic threat to farmers; in such circumstances off-season Crow and 'Chuck hunters are welcomed by the landowner.

So think twice before getting out a road map to plan a hunting or fishing trip to another state—a state that perhaps won't turn out to be the hunting and fishing paradise the Chamber of Commerce in all probability described it as. You will find that you can do pretty well right here in Connecticut and not spend a mint of money doing it.



**TOLLAND COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**
*For further information about
Tolland County consult the or-
ganizations listed below*

ROCKVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (3 Park St., P.O. Box 158)

P—Ralph H. Gibson, L. A. White, Inc., 15 Elm St.

Exec. Sec.—Vincent A. Choate, Box 158 (TR 5-2561, TR 5-2562)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SOMERS, CONN.

P—Howard C. Stevens, Stevens Millwork Co.

S—Walter G. Taylor, Frontier Fur Farms, Inc. (Thompsonville, Riverview 9-4297)

STAFFORD SPRINGS

P—Matt Littell, 61 Main St.

S—Lee Houle, 57 Main St.

TOLLAND TOWNS

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for Biblical names. Rev. Samuel Peters was rector of the Church here at the time of the Revolution. He was an avid Tory and received rough treatment at the hands of patriots who forced him to read a confession of his misdeeds on the village green. He fled to England where he wrote a "General History of Connecticut," the source of many a myth about the state's early blue laws. His nephew, Dr. John S. Peters, also of Hebron, served as Governor of Connecticut from 1831 to 1833. (C8)

MANSFIELD—Pop. 12,300. Settled 1703. Routes 44A and 195. The township includes the town of Storrs on Route 195, the site of the University of Connecticut. Agriculture and the manufacture of thread and fibre board are the main industries today although early residents pioneered in many industrial enterprises. It was once the center of the silk industry and Joseph M. Merrow built one of the first knitting mills here in 1838. The fast-growing University of Connecticut was once known as Connecticut Agricultural College. It was established in 1881 by Charles and Augustus Storrs who provided land, buildings and a considerable endowment. It had only 13 students the first year. Enrollment this September is expected to exceed 11,000. The University today includes 15 schools and colleges and operates branches at Hartford, Stamford, Waterbury and Torrington. (BS)

ROCKVILLE—(See VERNON)

SOMERS—Pop. 3,100. Settled about 1700. Routes 83 and 20. Agriculture and the manufacture of woollens are the main industries in this township on the Massachusetts state line. It once was a part of the Bay State but, along with some other border towns, sought admission to Connecticut and was accepted by the General Assembly in 1749. Did you know that *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, used by the Indians as an astringent, still grows in Somers near Bald Mountain off Route 20? (A7)

STAFFORD—Pop. 7,300. Settled 1719. Route 19. Largest community within the town limits is Stafford Springs at junction of Routes 19, 20 and 32. Manufacture of woolen and worsted cloth, pearl buttons, print goods, paper felting, filters and card clothing are the principal industries in this area named for a town in England. Stafford Springs was named for the mineral springs here and the bor-

SHOOTING RESERVES

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—Mohegan Game Farm, RFD 2, Trumbull—AM 8-9158, pheasants, quail.
Cedar Ridge Hunting Preserve, 110 Congress St., Fairfield—CL 9-5152 pheasant, quail, chukars.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—William Rosgen, Riverton Road, Winsted—FR 9-4762, pheasants, quail.
Benedict Farms Game Preserve, Hard Hill Rd., Bethlehem—Woodbury, pheasants.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—C & R Sports Club, 177 Center St., Wallingford pheasants.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Henry Bernard's Game Farm, RFD, East Had-dam—Colchester—LE 7-2028, pheasants, mallards, chukars.
Season, Sept. 15—March 15.
No hunting license required except at Cedar Ridge and Benedict Farms. Sunday hunting.

Charges vary at each preserve and the number of hunters on each preserve is limited. Some grounds charge by the number of birds killed and others by the amount released. It is advisable to telephone or write in advance for complete information or reservations.



A favorite spot for relaxation between classes is Swan Lake on the beautiful campus of the University of Connecticut at Storrs. The college was established 75 years ago as an agricultural center.

TOLLAND COUNTY TOWNS

continued from page 132

ough was a prosperous health resort for several years after the Revolution. Thousands of visitors, including two presidents, journeyed here to enjoy the healthful waters. (A8)

STORRS—(See Mansfield)

TOLLAND—Pop. 2,100. Settled about 1715. Route 74. Rolling hill country whose highways provide attractive views. Most of Shenipsit, or, if you prefer, Snipsic, Lake lies within the Tolland town limits. The town name was taken from Tolland in Somerset County England. (B8)

UNION—Pop. 290. Settled in 1727. Route 198. "Visit Uncrowded Union" has been suggested as a motto for this northeastern Connecticut town, the most sparsely settled in the state. Its principal industries are agriculture, forestry and the manufacture of charcoal. Bigelow Hollow State Park, large areas of state forest land and Marshpaug Lake off Route 198 and 15 make

this rural area an attractive objective for a summer outing. (A9)

VERNON—Pop. 14,700. Settled about 1726. Vernon is just off Route 15 but in another of those peculiar political divisions for which Connecticut is noted, the town of Vernon includes the city of Rockville which is on Routes 83 and 74. The principal industries are agriculture and the manufacture of envelopes, paper boxes, dyeing and finishing of fabrics, wireless transmitters, tape recorders, military equipment and woodworking. Cotton spinning was introduced here in 1811 and a fabric called Satinet, a combination of wool and cotton, was reportedly invented here. (B7)

WILLINGTON—Pop. 1,700. Settled 1720. Route 44. Agriculture and the manufacture of pearl and plastic buttons, thread and plastic jewelry are the principal industries in this rural township. Jared Sparks, a president of Harvard College, was born here in 1789. (A8)

**IN TOLLAND COUNTY
BE SURE TO SEE**

THE NATHAN HALE HOMESTEAD—1776: South Street, South Coventry.

Ten rooms completely furnished as a home of the period. Of special interest is Hale Family Memorabilia including pewter, china, silver, and furniture. Antique fabrics are used throughout for curtains and the furnishings of six different type beds. Open May 15 to October 15 every day except Monday 1 to 5 p.m. Admission 50¢.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT: Storrs (town of Mansfield) Route 195. Campus of the fast-growing state university established in 1881.

TOLLAND COUNTY FIRSTS

In 1774 the town of Mansfield adopted a declaration of freedom from the British Crown. It was the first formal public stand on this vital issue—some 21 months before the colonies signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1830 Simon Fairman of Stafford received a patent on the first scroll lathe chuck in America. Fishermen might like to know that a Rockville man, Elisha J. Martin, made the first braided silk fish lines in America in 1884.

TOLLAND COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Bigelow Hollow	513	Union	Boating, Fishing, Picnicking.
Bolton Notch	70	Bolton	Undeveloped, Hiking.
Gay City	1540	Hebron	Fishing, Hiking, Undeveloped.
Mansfield Hollow	110	Mansfield	Picnicking.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Nipmuck	8,457	Union
Shenipsit	6,144	Somers
Nye-Holman	726	Tolland
Nathan Hale	851	Tolland

tingling cool of mountain lakes, and the shadowy outline of the more distant hills before they blend with the western horizon. Their memory of Connecticut will be the memory of modest mountains, cool summer nights, and friendly people.

Others who have rested on the sun-bathed sands of Connecticut's breeze-conditioned shores on Long Island Sound may recall the swank summer colonies of Black Point and Fenwick, Groton Long Point and Madison, the gracious residences of Old Lyme, the yachts at anchor beside Essex, or the weathered cottages of homey villages from New Haven east to the Rhode Island border—and to them, it is one of these that will be Connecticut.

To those whose taste is for the gentler waters of sparkling inland lakes where trees shade the cottages and the grasses grow close to the water's edge, Connecticut is the remembrance of a rowboat moored close to the front porch and breezes that bear the scent of the forest.

Visitors to the quaint villages of Stonington, Mystic, and Noank drink deep of the atmosphere of an age that is past, when the whaling vessels under full sail set out from these cozy villages to the far corners of the earth. The snug homes these hardy sailors left and returned to after the long absence retain their intimate flavor, and the frequent widow's walk bears witness to the longing that scanned the horizons for the first dim sign of a returning sail. The visitors to these places will have their special memory of what it is that is Connecticut.

Other lovers of an earlier America will find a quiet delight in the historic village greens at Pomfret and Lebanon, the fine colonial homes in Guilford and Farmington, in Wethersfield and Windsor, and pre-eminently in the gracious eighteenth century homes that have preserved for Litchfield, colonial architecture at its best. They will remember Connecticut as a revelation of early New England, a chapter in the biography of the American spirit.

There are the impressions of Connecticut cherished by those who spent part of their youth on the campus of one of its great colleges or fine old preparatory schools; by those tourists who left the state's fast modern expressways and discovered its winding roads, the neat farmhouses and the gray stone fences marking field from field and always the woodland in the background, the village in the valley or on the hilltop but always with its white-steepled church; and by those who have walked its woodland streams with rod and reel in hand.

Connecticut is all of these—and apple orchards on the hillside, the native dogwood blooming by the roadside at the woodland's edge, the familiar lilac against the farmhouse, June woods delicately lighted with the brittle bloom of the mountain laurel, dairy herds grazing earnestly in the rocky pastures, broad leaf ready for harvest in the tobacco fields of the central valley, crisp October mornings and woods ablaze with the crimson and gold of autumn foliage. These are indeed Connecticut.

But there is much of Connecticut that is beyond the ken of the casual visitor; and the pictures remembered by the tourist are quite different from those summoned up by customers throughout the world who proudly prize the products bearing the legend, "Made in Connecticut."

The fact unfolds that in the "Arsenal of Democracy," Connecticut was one of the busiest workshops and, in these times of unsettled peace, continues to pour out thousands of products at a staggering rate, supported by an industrial force that accounts for half of the state's total employment.

The visitor may have caught an inkling of this when, wandering down the quiet streets of some colonial Connecticut village, he came unexpectedly upon an ivy-covered factory, sitting usually by some unpretentious stream winding its way through town and field. They blend into the atmosphere of the small

towns of which they have for so long been so integral a part; and from dozens of these almost secluded plants in towns that have hardly ceased being rural flow products consumed nationally and often beyond. Easily recognized in the parade of these products emanating from small town plants would be Williams Shaving Products, Eagle Locks, Seth Thomas clocks, Ponds cosmetics—and this merely heads a list that would include timepieces and tar soap, woolens and witch hazel, velvets, spices and bells.

These plants—and the dozens of others whose products are "parts" for other industries remaining unknown to the consumer—are the markers at the birthplace of Connecticut industry; for the very same factors that lend beauty and charm to the Connecticut landscape—the rolling hills and sudden valleys—also provided waterpower for the transformation of ideas into products.

From the very beginning, the climate was unmistakably favorable to industrial growth. Yankee ingenuity seemed boundless. The concept of interchangeable parts, key to modern mass production methods, was born in Connecticut. Industries flourished and great urban centers grew up about them.

The picture of Connecticut would be incomplete without some sense of such bustling industrial centers as Bridgeport and Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain, Hartford with its pre-eminence in insurance, as well as manufacturing, New Haven and Norwalk to mention but a few. Indeed, this picturesque state with sixty percent of its area still in woodland, leads the nation in the production of hats, firearms, clocks and watches, brass and copper rollings, aircraft engines and propellers, needles, pins and fasteners, ball and roller bearings, hardware, and silverware. And listing the "firsts" is to say nothing of the vast quantities of typewriters and dictating machines, chemicals,

The First To Say "Hello."

Hartford and other Connecticut cities are among many in the nation where the "Welcome Wagon" is in operation. As so many know, the Welcome Wagon hostess who drives up to the home of a new resident is very often the first to say "Hello" to the newcomer. To the new family in any community she brings information of interest as well as a friendly greeting in keeping with the Connecticut tradition of hospitality.

MYRIAD continued from page 134

precision instruments, electronic equipment and housewares, machine tools and submarines.

The sense of growth and activity in Connecticut industry is dynamic. Tested old products flow out of one building while nearby, in modern research laboratories, scientists peer ahead into the predictable needs of the future. Unparalleled living conditions, good schools, fine opportunities for recreation and the beacon of bright careers attracts eager ability from the rest of the land.

This, then, is Connecticut—but only as one remembers the highlights of a myriad picture—born of New England but in-law to New York, pasture land and research laboratory, ancient village inn and bustling airport, grower of tobacco and manufacturer of aircraft engine, alma mater and insurer, workbench and playground—and few indeed can know its every facet. It must continue to be many things to many persons. ▲▲▲

CONNECTICUT

Each season paints in rainbow glow

A canvas wondrous fair.

In spring the Mountain Laurel throw

Their fragrance in the air.

A homeland of historic lore

Where progress still holds sway

And Nature made arrangements for

The perfect holiday.

ALMUTH SEABECK—1957

HEALTH PICTURE continued from page 112

the diphtheria bacillus. While Pasteur had previously established the germ theory of fermentation and the doctrine of biogenesis, the growth of controlled immunization had yet to wait for further studies.

The physician has always been a key person in the medical and the health picture of Connecticut. The Connecticut State Medical Society is the third oldest state medical society in the United States. It originated in the New Haven County Medical Association which was organized in 1784 and was incorporated by the Connecticut General Assembly in May 1792. It operates under what is believed to be the first private charter granted by the Connecticut Legislature. Its service to the people includes help in the establishment of the medical school in Yale College; organization and financing of the first hospital for the mentally ill in Connecticut in 1822—now the Institute of Living; assistance in developing the first general hospital in the State, founded in New Haven in 1826; support of the creation of a State Department of Health in 1878; passage of laws requiring licensure of physicians and regulations of medical practice in 1893; leadership in the development of the strong state program for the care of the tuberculosis, and the creation of the State Commission on the Care of the Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm; organization in 1949 of the Connecticut Medical Service, a Blue Shield plan providing prepaid medical care for a million members; and initiative and leadership with the pioneer Connecticut Association for Mental Health in the creation of the Connecticut Department of Mental Health in 1953. The membership of 3100 physicians represents about 90% of the physicians active in medical practice or occupation in the state.

The organization of the Yale University School of Medicine was completed in 1812 following the passage of a bill by the Connecticut General Assembly in 1810 granting

a charter for "The Medical Institution of Yale College," to be conducted under the joint supervision of the College and the Connecticut State Medical Society. In 1884, with approval of the Medical Society, the original charter was amended to place the school definitely in the control of the College as the Medical School of Yale College—changed to Yale University in 1887. The Anna M. R. Lauder Department of Public Health was organized in 1915, the earliest of the 11 accredited Schools in Public Health in the United States and functioning with headquarters under the same roof with the Yale-New Haven Medical Center including also the Grace-New Haven Community Hospital, the Schools of Nursing, the Child Study Center, and the Medical Library. The Edward S. Harkness Memorial Hall, for medical and public health students, completed in 1955, is adjacent to the buildings of the School of Medicine and Hospital. Additional clinical facilities for instruction and research became available when the West Haven Veterans Administration Hospital was opened in 1953, devoted to care of patients with general medical and surgical disorders, nervous and mental diseases, and tuberculosis.

Connecticut is fortunate in having 33 non-profit short term general hospitals and 14 other institutions offering long term and outpatient care served by an active Connecticut Hospital Association,^o with several excellent hospital-medical education programs. a high proportion of the people, 1,200,000, including 100,000 over age 65, having membership in the Connecticut Blue Cross to help cover hospital care costs (which paid 160 million dollars to hospitals in the 20 years of operation), a few public and private institutions concerned with long term illness including the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium which continues its high reputation for the care of tuberculosis patients and has recently added a constructive program of physical medicine

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and rehabilitation. Three outstanding community rehabilitation centers are located in Hartford, New Haven and Stamford.

Supporting and aiding the people of Connecticut and their private and school practitioners are well equipped community public health nurses in a ratio of about one nurse to 2,500 to 3,000 people, medical and psychiatric social workers, and other specialists in health, education, recreation, and welfare whose work is intimately associated with some part of the medical picture.

If one were to ask a hundred people what a health department means to them, the chances are that many answers would be given, some of them vague and uncertain. The average resident takes so much for granted even though he receives plenty of safe water, pasteurized milk, and may have the benefits of public sewerage, garbage and refuse collection, good hospitals and clinics, sanitary and safety services besides well trained private physicians and dentists when needed. Many families benefit from classes in prenatal care for expectant parents. On request, nurses visit new mothers at home soon after the baby arrives. During pregnancy, women can receive Rh blood tests and can have blood tests made through the local or state laboratories.

A health department means greater protection to the child and the mother. Infant and preschool conferences with medical advice are operated in centers of population; nursing follow-up in the homes is used to complement information supplied by the physician, the clinics and the hospitals, and immunization may be obtained to protect against numerous diseases by private pediatricians and other physicians and in clinics as needed, for the greater protection of the health of the child.

Laboratory services are readily available to assist in the diagnosis

and control of communicable diseases and in the safeguarding of milk and other food and water supplies including bathing places. To the teacher, a school health program will include physical examinations of pupils and teachers (unless provided by private physicians and dentists), including inspections of children selected by the teacher. A few schools have the benefit also of a fluoridated water supply and of demonstrations of topical sodium fluoride methods to help prevent tooth decay. Sanitary surroundings can be insured through cooperation of health department and school personnel, both teachers and pupils.

To the engaged couple, the health department or the doctor's office is the place to secure premarital blood tests, with the help of the state and local laboratories. The farmer and the suburban dweller are offered advice on such questions as the construction of septic tanks, the drilling of private wells, the testing of dairy herds, and the control of insects and rodents. The restaurant owner may be interested in food service schools, the industrialist knows well the importance of occupational health services (medical, nursing, sanitary, safety), while plumbers, cleaners, barbers and even hair dressers are aided through consultant service and codes to protect their business activities.

The vital statistics offices make records available to physicians and to the people concerned with births, deaths and marriages. This service also makes it possible to determine needs and trends and to chart future health programs. The public health nurse is always ready to assist the physician as requested. These are only a few of the illustrations of a medical picture in Connecticut where public health is recognized as the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical and mental efficiency through organized community effort. "Qui Transtulit Sustinet."

CONNECTICUT CRAFTSMEN

The Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, in its 22 years of growth, has done a remarkable job of promoting the development and recognition of genuine hand art throughout the state.

Open to anyone with an enthusiasm for fine hand art, its membership—about four hundred annually—is widely representative of craft interests. It includes professional craftsmen (those whose major income is from crafts), beginners, amateurs and others who do not produce but who enjoy handicrafts enough to want to help craftsmen and their products become known. Crafts represented in the Society are varied: bookbinding, ceramics, decorated textiles, enamels, pottery, jewelry, rugs, metalwork, weaving and others.

Through its program of prestige exhibits, fairs, craft seminars and regional meetings, the Society endeavors constantly to improve the standards of technique and original design of both the craftsman and the public. For its members it has compiled a set of Craft Standards to be used as a guide in working and jurying craft products.

The 1957 program includes an Exhibition of Hand Art at the Lyman Allen Museum, New London, May 5th to May 26th accompanied by a display of entries and awards in the statewide contest for souvenirs of fine design.

At the Danbury Fair, September 28th to October 6th, the Society Building is manned by a group of craftsmen selling and demonstrating their own products. There are a variety of crafts presented by those who produce in sufficient depth to support such an activity.

The Winsted Craft Shop operated by Marge and Harry Parsons on the Main Street of Winsted, is the one Society sponsored craft shop in the state. There is always on hand a wide assortment of Connecticut Craft products.

A scholarship program provides for training for members who have a specific objective and serious desire to improve their work. These may be for courses in or out of the state as the opportunity develops.

Support for the Society comes entirely from its membership and the fairs and exhibits it conducts. The Society is anxious to have the active participation of everyone who in any way enjoys genuine craft work and tries to make a program that reaches the widest group of participants.

This is Windham County



There's a ring of olde England in the town names one encounters in Windham County, the 15 townships in the northeastern corner of Connecticut. Here you can visit Canterbury, Westminster, Hampton or even Scotland where the network of town roads provide interesting drives through rural country. Windham County has a Brooklyn, too, but farming, not baseball, is the town's major interest.

Windham kept pace with—or surpassed—other Connecticut counties in early industrial development. While the brassmakers were busy in the Naugatuck Valley in western Connecticut, while the shipbuilders and traders were making a thriving commercial artery of the Connecticut River, the thread-

makers and men from England with textile manufacturing experience were opening mills and factories on the rivers in Eastern Connecticut. Here were the factories that supplied the fabric demands of the fast-growing new nation expanding so rapidly toward the south and west. From eastern Connecticut mills came the materials to clothe the armies that fought for the northern cause.

The County has its noted sons, too. The visitor will find many a reminder in Windham County of Gen. Israel Putnam, Son of Liberty, who literally left his plow in the field and dashed off to take his place in the ranks of the colonial patriots. In Brooklyn center is a statue of the General who commanded Yankee troops at Bunker

Hill and in Pomfret is the Wolf Den where the vigorous Putnam is supposed to have battled a wolf in its lair.

Windham County is Connecticut's "gateway" from the other New England states. Two of the major cross-state highways begin here. The Wilbur Cross Highway connects with Massachusetts highways in the town of Union and the new Connecticut Turnpike, now under construction, meets the Rhode Island border in the town of Killingly.

But these are roads the visitor or Connecticut resident should explore for himself. Turn off, here or there, to one of the lesser highways and take a look at the towns in Connecticut's eastern highlands.



WINDHAM COUNTY TOWNS

ASHFORD—Pop. 990. Settled 1710. Route 44. An agricultural community where Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College for 62 years, was born. The Nipmuck hiking trail winds through Ashford woodland. (A9)

BROOKLYN—Pop. 3,100. Settled 1703. Routes 205, 93 and 6. Agriculture and the manufacture of electrical goods and lace are the principal industries in this eastern Connecticut town that was the home of the famous Revolutionary hero, Gen. Israel Putnam, who came here from Danvers, Mass., at the age of 22. He was one of the commanders at Bunker Hill and took a leading part in waging the war against the British until 1779 when he suffered an attack of paralysis. An equestrian statue of the General, erected in 1888, stands over a sarcophagus containing Putnam's remains near the village center. (B10)

CANTERBURY—Pop. 1,500. Settled 1690. Routes 93 and 14. Agriculture and dairying are the principal industries. An attractive scenic area named, like many other Connecticut communities, for towns in England. In 1831 Prudence Crandall opened a seminary for young ladies. The following year a Negro applied for admission to the school over the vigorous protestations of the white residents of the area. Miss Crandall, displaying typical Connecticut independence of thought, dismissed her white students and announced that her school was open for colored students. Her pre-Civil war experiment was short-lived, however, for mob violence made it impossible for her to continue. (C10)

CHAPLIN—Pop. 920. Settled 1740. Route 91. Buttonball State Park is located here and the Natchaug River that flows through Chaplin is one of eastern Connecticut's favorite fishing streams. (B9)

DANIELSON—(See KILLINGLY)

EASTFORD—Pop. 690. Settled 1710. Route 91. Dairy farming, horticulture and the manufacture of wood products are the industries here. The Natchaug State Forest off Route 91 or 44, has picnic grounds and hiking trails. The birthplace of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, the first northern General to fall in the Civil War, is a State Park. Henry Ford liked one of Eastford's ancient Post Office buildings so much that he purchased and moved it out to the Ford Museum at Dearborn, Mich. (B9)

HAMPTON—Pop. 850. Settled 1709. Route 97. This agricultural town was once known as Canada but was incorporated in 1786 and named for the Hampton in the English County of Middlesex. A mile north of the village on Route 97 is a home built by the women of the community when all the able-bodied men were serving in the Revolutionary armies. (B9)

KILLINGLY—Pop. 11,200. Settled about 1700. Routes 12 and 101. Danielson, the largest community within the Killingly town lines is on Routes 6 and 12. Industries in this busy manufacturing area include bleaching, novelty weaving, synthetic and spinning yarns, injection molding, mill supplies, surgical supplies, macaroni and production of various canvas, wood, rubber, leather and metal items. Comfort and Ebenezer Tiffany started one of the earliest cotton yarn mills in Connecticut here in 1807. Charles Tiffany, the founder of the famous New York jewelry firm, was born here in 1812. Old Furnace State Park is located here. The town will be the eastern terminal of Connecticut's new turnpike. (B10)

MOOSUP—(See PLAINFIELD.)

PLAINFIELD—Pop. 8,800. Settled about 1690. Routes 12 and 14. Moosup is the largest community within the Plainfield town lines. Principal industries in this early textile town are manufacture of metal furniture, plastics, cotton cloth, thread, woolen cloth, cement blocks, jewelry



and vitreous china. It is another town whose industries will be benefited by the new Connecticut turnpike. Part of Pachaug State forest is located here. (C10)

POMFRET—Pop. 2,300. Settled 1696. Routes 44, 93 and 97. This agricultural town includes the village of Abington. Mashamoquet, Saptree Run and Putnam Wolf Den State Parks are located here. In the latter the D.A.R. has marked a site with a bronze tablet where the fearless Israel Putnam is supposed to have pulled a wolf from its lair. (B10)

PUTNAM—Pop. 10,000. Settled 1693. Routes 44, 91 and 12. Named in 1855 for Gen. Israel Putnam. Principal industries are agriculture and manufacture of curtains, boilers, phonograph needles, woolen and worsted goods, optical goods, silk and nylon thread. A cotton yarn mill was in operation here as early as 1806 and the place was known until 1855 as Pomfret Factory. (A10)

SCOTLAND—Pop. 630. Settled in 1700 by a loyal Scotsman, Isaac Magoon. Population has increased 22.8 percent since 1950 in this agricultural town but there is still plenty of room. The village center is the junction of the high road and the low road, also known as Routes 14 and 97. (C9)

STERLING—Pop. 1,500. Settled about 1710. Route 14. Poultry and dairy farming, press paper manufacturing and stone quarrying are the industries in this town on the Rhode Island border. Sterling Pound is a highway picnic area near the fork of routes 14 and 95. (C11)

THOMPSON—Pop. 6,100. Settled 1707. Routes 200 and 193. Includes North Grosvenordale on Route 12. Agriculture and manufacture of furniture and woolen goods are the principal industries in this northeastern Connecticut town on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts state lines. Thousands of visitors come to Thompson during the summer to view the sports car races held on the Thompson track on holiday weekends and at other times. (A10)

WILLIMANTIC—(See WINDHAM)

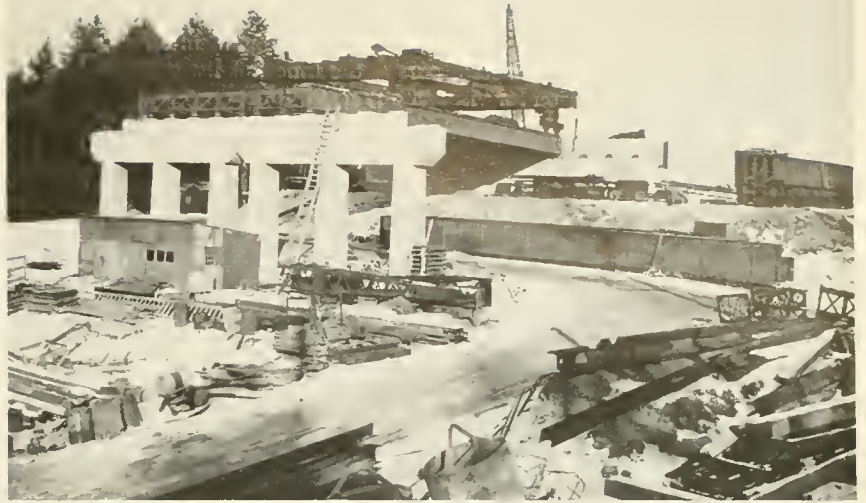
WINDHAM—Pop. 17,500. Settled about 1688. Routes 203 and 14. The city of Willimantic, a part of the town of Windham is on Routes 32, 6, 89 and 14. Principal industries are manufacture of textiles, electrical parts,

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screw machine products, small hardware, insulation products and paper mill machinery. The first Fourdrinier paper machine to be made in the U. S. was turned out here in 1829. Before this, paper making had been a slow, hand process. Thread and textile mills established here at an early date won for Willimantic the nickname of "The Thread City." One of Connecticut's State Teachers' Colleges is located here (C9)



WOODSTOCK—Pop. 2,500. Settled 1686. Route 93. Agriculture and manufacture of worsted cloth and linens are the principal industries in this border town that was once a part of Massachusetts. The Rev. Jedidiah Morse was born here in 1761 and compiled school geographies which were considered almost as important as Webster's spelling books. He was the father of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. A small brick schoolhouse here, the oldest schoolhouse in the U. S. in continuous use, is maintained today as a reminder of the type of country schoolhouse in existence for more than two centuries before the advent of the regional school for rural areas. (A9)



Connecticut's new turnpike runs the length of the state from the New York state line at Greenwich in Fairfield County to the town of Killingly in Windham County on the Rhode Island border. Photos show new Saugatuck River bridge at Westport and construction of concrete lanes in the Old Saybrook-Westbrook part of the turnpike. Total cost of the multi-lane highway will exceed \$400 million.



WINDHAM COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- DANIELSON (101 Main St.)
 P—Henry V. Lariviere, 83 Main St.
 S—Alphege Faford, 33 Carter St.
 (PRescott 4-2994)
- PUTNAM (158 Main St.)
 P—Glenn C. Mauer, The Bugbee Corp., 21 Center St.
 Vice Pres. & Treas.—Wida Gerardi, Gerardi's Market, Grove St.
- GREATER WILLIMANTIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Corner Main & Bridge Streets)
 P—Edward R. Peterson, Mgr., Connecticut Light & Power Co., 1270 Main St.
 Exec. Vice Pres.—E. J. McCabe, Corner Main & Bridge Sts. (Harrison 3-1370)

WINDHAM COUNTY STATE PARKS

Park	Acres	Town	Facilities
Beaver Brook	165	Windham	Undeveloped, Fishing.
Mashamoquet Brook	77	Pomfret	Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Shelter, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Old Furnace	102	Killingly	Fishing, Shelter, Picnicking, Swimming.
Quaddick	118	Thompson	Boating, Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming, Concession.
Wolf Den	551	Pomfret	Hiking, Camping, Historic Site, Picnicking.

STATE FORESTS

Forest	Acres	Town
Natchaug	9,613	Eastford
Quaddick	496	Thompson

LIST OF CONNECTICUT FACTORIES IN MAJOR CITIES OPEN TO VISITORS
COMPILED BY STATE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION*

NOTE: In all cases appointments should be made *in advance*, either by telephone or letter for conducted factory visits. Write or call the official listed in each case to make arrangements. Factories are listed alphabetically by towns. All plants listed indicated approval for conducted tours at the time this list was compiled, but changes in production plans may make it necessary to refuse permission for visits at any given time.

<i>Company and Address</i>	<i>Products Made</i>	<i>Contact for Appointment</i>
BRIDGEPORT		
The Bullard Co., 286 Canfield Ave., Bridgeport	Machine tools	Nelson Pleasanton, Public Relations Director
Dictaphone Corp., 375 Howard Ave., Bridgeport	Dictating and recording machines	T. H. Beard, Vice Chairman
Metropolitan Body Co., 151 Kosuth St., Bridgeport	All steel Multi-Stop trucks	Wm. A. Snow, Personnel Manager
HARTFORD		
The Allen Mfg. Co., 133 Sheldon St., Hartford	Hex socket screws	Andrew Burda, Employment Manager
Fuller Brush Co., 3850 Main St., Hartford	Brushes, brooms, mops, etc.	Reception Desk (individuals); Bertram F. Higgins, Public Relations Dept. (large groups) V. L. Haag, V. P.
Gray Mfg. Co., 16 Arbor St., Hartford	Dictating machines	
Hartford Gas Co.—Plant Office, 73 Potter St., Hartford	Mixed gas service	A. C. Taylor, Jr., Superintendent of Production and Distribution
Royal Typewriter Co., 150 New Park Ave., Hartford	Typewriters	Gilbert F. Berry, Director of Industrial Relations
The Whitlock Mfg. Co., Hartford IO	Heat exchangers, coils, pressure vessels, weldments, oil storage tanks	R. B. Prouty, V. P.
Hartford Electric Steel Corp., 540 Flatbush Ave.	Steel castings	C. D. Berry
NEW HAVEN		
American Steel & Wire Div., U. S. Steel Corp., 285 Fairmont Ave., New Haven	Wire rope	John J. Grimes, Jr.
C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, Inc., Gibb St., New Haven	Paving materials and crushed rock	Joseph Letize
Sargent & Co., Water and Wallace Sts., New Haven	Locks, builders' hardware, hand tools	John J. Dwyer, Personnel Director
Sperry & Barnes Co., 188 Long Wharf, New Haven	Meat products, process	M. J. Coad, Superintendent
ROGERS		
Rogers Corp., Main St., Rogers	Fibre insulation plastics	Milton E. Yeoman
STAMFORD		
American Cyanamid Co., 1937 W. Main St., Stamford	Research Division—chemicals	Dr. J. T. Thurston, Dir.
Electric Specialty Co., 211 South St., Stamford	Special motors, generators and motor generators	Williams H. Haines, Pres.
Pitney-Bowes, Inc., 69 Walnut St., Stamford (main lobby)	Mailing machines, postage meters, tax machines	J. J. Morrow, Director of Personnel Relations
STRATFORD		
Lycoming Div., Avco Corp., So. Main St., Stratford	Aircraft engines	Paul Deegan
WATERBURY		
Bar Work Mfg. Co., Inc., 184 Railroad Hill St., Waterbury	Screw machine products	Arch Adam
WEST HARTFORD		
Pratt & Whitney Co., Inc., Charter Oak Blvd.	Machine tools and gauges	Joseph E. Lowes, Jr.
WEST HAVEN		
Armstrong Rubber Co., West Haven	Tires and tubes	Leo Sklarz, Jr.

*For listing of other factories consult Development Commission.

COMING EVENTS

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AUGUST

1-4	Exhibit—James Thurber—Robert Osborn, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford
3	Old Lyme Horse Show and Country Fair, Lyme
4	Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
10	Litchfield Horse Show, Litchfield
11	Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
14	Field Day Agricultural Experimental Farm, Mount Carmel
15-18	10th Annual American Dance Festival, Connecticut College, New London
16-18	Bridgewater Country Fair, Route 133, Bridgewater
18	Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
24-25	Chester Fair, Chester
25	Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
29	Golf Exhibition Clinic, Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield
29-Sept. 2	Sixth Annual Insurance City Open Golf Tournament, \$20,000 (PGA) Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield
31-Sept. 2	Goshen Fair, Goshen

SEPTEMBER

1	Berkshire Quartet, Music Mountain, Falls Village, 4:00 p.m.
1-2	Sixth Annual Insurance City Open Golf Tournament, \$20,000 (PGA) Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield
1-2	Sports Car Club of America, Sports Car Race, Thompson
1-2	Goshen Fair, Goshen
7-8	First Company Governor's Horse Guard Horse Show, West Avon
8	Bethlehem Stock Horse Show, Bethlehem
20-21	91st Annual Guilford Fair, Guilford
22	State Smallbore Rifle Championship, Blue Trail Range, Wallingford
24-25	119th Annual Four Town Fair, Broad Brook
28	Football—University of Connecticut vs. Yale, New Haven
28	Durham Fair and Horse Show, Durham
28-Oct. 1	20th Annual New Haven Antique Show, New Haven Arena, New Haven
28-Oct. 6	Danbury Fair, Danbury
28	Football—Wesleyan vs. Middlebury, Middletown

OCTOBER

1	20th Annual New Haven Antique Show, New Haven Arena, New Haven
1-6	Danbury Fair, Danbury
3-6	Stafford Fair, Stafford Springs
4-6	Berlin Fair, Berlin
5	Football, Wesleyan vs. U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Middletown
5-6	101st Annual Harwinton Fair, Harwinton
6	Sports Car Club of America, Sports Car Race Thompson
12	Football—University of Connecticut vs. Massachusetts, Storrs
12-13	Riverton Fair, Riverton
13	Suffield Horse Show, Suffield
20	Sports Car Club of America, Sports Car Race, Thompson

NOVEMBER

2	Football—University of Connecticut vs. New Hampshire, Storrs
2	Football—Wesleyan vs. Swarthmore, Middletown
9	Football—Wesleyan vs. Williams, Middletown
16	Football—University of Connecticut vs. Rhode Island, Storrs
16	Football—Wesleyan vs. Trinity, Middletown

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CONNECTICUT HOLIDAY MEMO:

We don't know, Dear Reader,

whether this note comes to you at the end of the book in order to say "Goodbye, come again" . . . or whether we placed it here to say "Hello" to those of you who, like ourselves, often open a relaxing magazine and thumb through it in reverse.

In either case, we do hope

that you enjoy CONNECTICUT HOLIDAY as much as we have enjoyed putting it together. We hope it proves a useful guidebook. And if you have any suggestions for improving our 1958 Edition, please drop us a note. We welcome criticism and new ideas.

Every attempt has been made

to have CONNECTICUT HOLIDAY reach you as an ALL-Connecticut publication. Connecticut is a wonderful State. We're proud of it. Beginning in these pages and continuing over the years we want to portray some of the color of Connecticut, some of its productiveness, some of its vacation glamour, some of its glory and vigor.

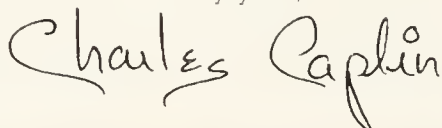
This is sort of a THANK YOU

and a great big one, too, from the staff and myself to all the persons and organizations that have been of assistance on this initial venture. We owe a debt of gratitude to our authors and artists and photographers . . . and the proof readers and our printers. A special word of thanks to the Connecticut Development Commission and members of the Governor's Vacation Advisory Council. Without their advice and their available sources for material and pictures this publication could never have succeeded.

We'll leave you with this slogan:

SEE CONNECTICUT FIRST! To See Connecticut is to Love Connecticut! That's why we say "See Connecticut First!" Those of us lucky enough to live here will appreciate our surroundings even more. And those of you who are visiting will certainly be tempted to stay.

Sincerely yours,



Publisher



Robert P. Lee, right, Chairman, State Development Commission, and William Tamburri, center, Chairman, Governor's Vacation Advisory Council, study first layout of "Connecticut Holiday" with Charles Caplin, Publisher. Idea for magazine resulted from efforts of Commission and Council to create greater interest in the natural beauties of the state.

CREDITS

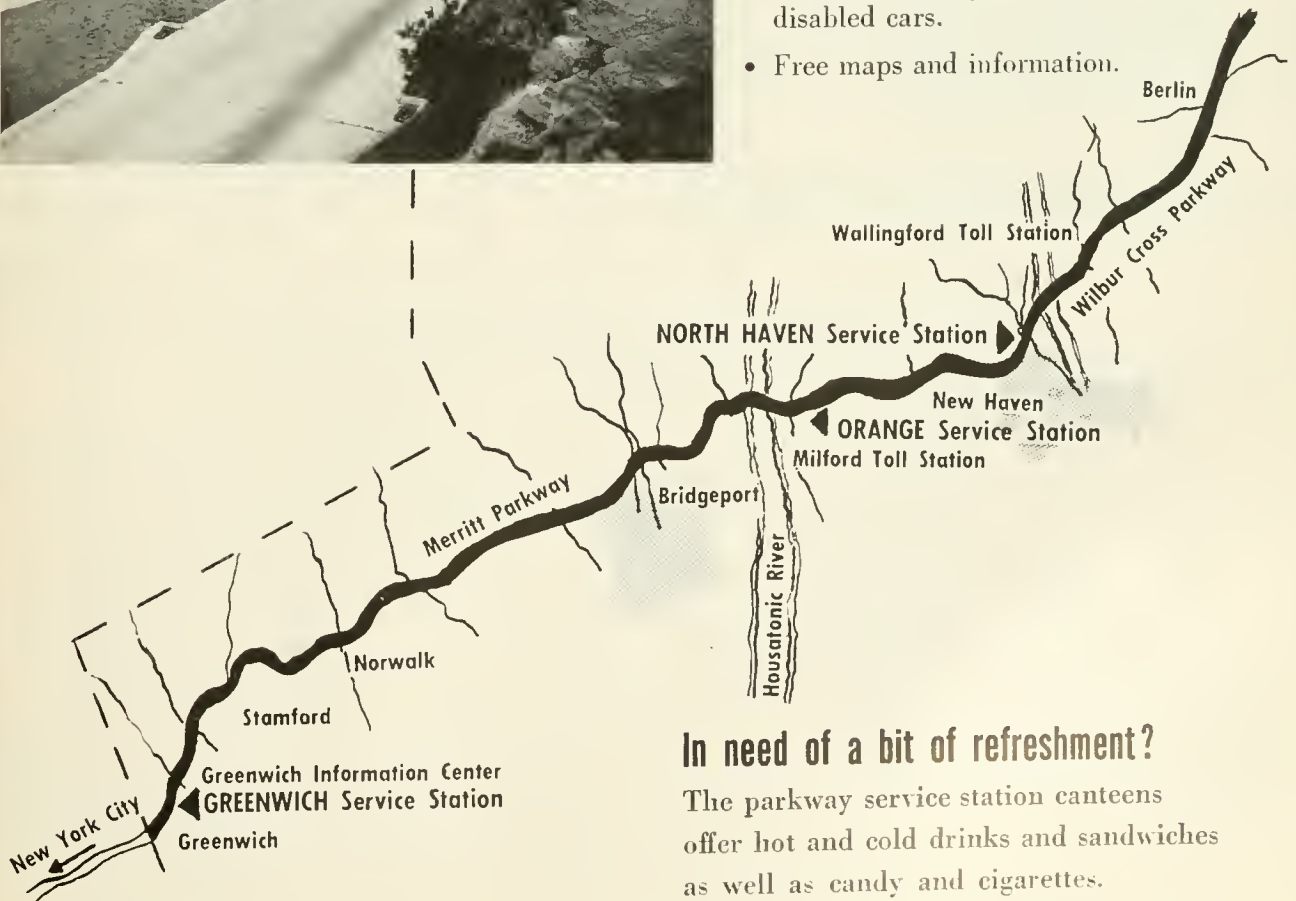
- Cover *Edward Saxe Studio*
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and
Connecticut Hotel Association

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and the MERRITT PARKWAY LEADS THE WAY!

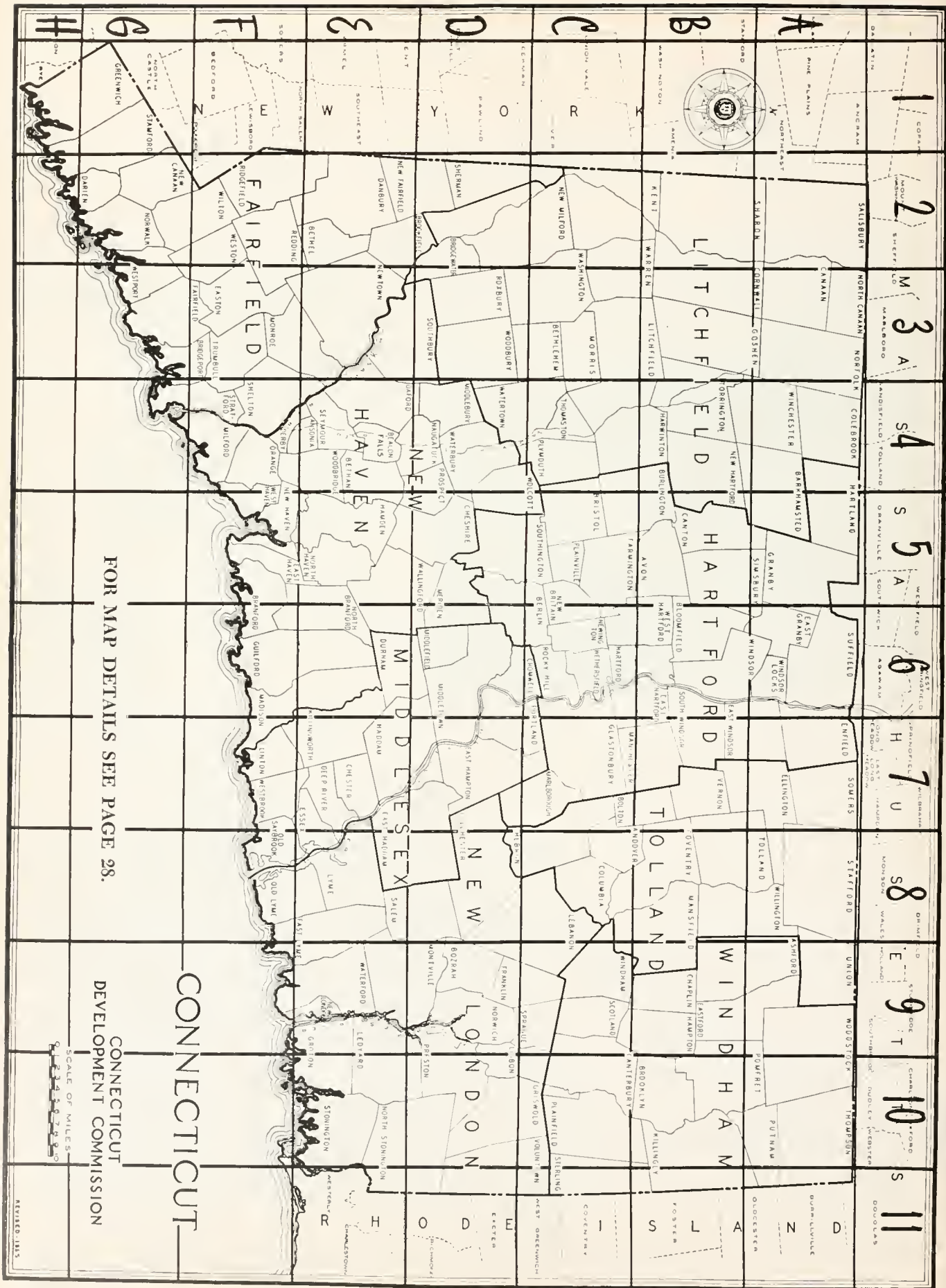
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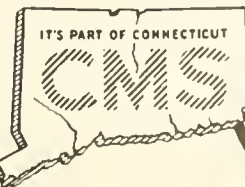
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